The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY AND MONDAY, DECEMBER 12 AND 13, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO 449

WASHINGTON.

The Financial Situation in the House.

Lack of Interest in the Census Bill.

Defeated Judicial Candidates Have Another Chance.

The Civil Tenure Law to be Repealed.

The Question of Protection to American Labor.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The first movement of the session to obtain a test vote on the financial situation was made in the House to-day, and, while a good many members were absent and the two votes taken were in some respects contradictory of each other, the result reached seems to be against any further increase of the volume of the currency. It was brought about in this wise: Mr. Ingersoll again introduced his bill providing for the issue at stated times of forty millions of legal-tender notes, and moved for its reference to the Ways and Means Committee. To this Mr. Garfield objected, and moved to substitute the Committee on Banking and Currency, pending which Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the bill on the table, and stated that those who voted against laying on the table would vote for the motion. This was lost, the vote being 64 to 88, the latter including nearly every Western member. The question recurring on the difference, the bill was sent by 88 to 63 to the Banking Committee. Four-of the members of this committee voted to table the bill, and six of the nine are known to be in favor of contraction, so the measure is not likely to be even heard of again in the House.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The House devoted nearly all the time to-day to the census bill, and did not finish it. The section to give the census officers the franking privilege was discussed at great length. All the old debates on this question were discussed over. The House laid it aside for a future vote. The impression seems to be felt in the measure, for as high as sixty members were absent during the day.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCIES.

The resignation of Justice Grier from the Supreme Bench creates something of a sensation, as it leaves two vacancies to be filled in the next two months. The numerous candidates for the recently-filled circuit judgeships feel that they now have another chance. Justice Grier's letter will be sent to the President on Monday, to take effect on February 2d. He would leave at once, but he is required, as a member of the court, to sit in judgment on cases already argued before him.

THE CIVIL-TENURE LAW.

The existing modified civil-tenure law is to be repealed, probably before the recess. The House Judiciary Committee are ready now to report a bill to that effect, and the members of the Senate committee are also in favor of it. The Democrats, however, propose to speak on it, and claim that the proposed action is a complete vindication of President Johnson's course.

THE TARIFF.

Several memorials were laid before the Ways and Means Committee to-day in favor of protection to home industry, in which Congress is reminded that the question of protection to American labor is in the hands of American mechanics and laborers, and that those who favor a reduction of the duties on the great staples of the country will be met at the polls by those who can and will control the elections. There is some objection made to the tenor of these petitions, but they will hardly be made public in the House.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Committee on Reconstruction held a meeting this morning on the subject of the admission of Virginia. Representatives Paine, Beck and Ward were appointed a sub-committee to superintend the printing of the statement of ex-Gov. Wells' report, in which it is stated he expresses himself in favor of immediate admission and the abolition of all test oaths and disfranchisement; also the printing of the speech of Gov. Walker recently made before the committee, showing the loyalty and good faith of the people to carry out their professions, and his earnest argument relative to admission; the report of the legislative committee in favor of Virginia and that of the minority; General Canby's report to the War Department giving the result of the election. The Reconstruction Committee also directed to be made an abstract of fifty affidavits charging fraud in connection with the late election. The members of the committee attach little if any importance to the charge, being generally satisfied of a fair election. The committee meet again on Monday. There seems no doubt the bill next week will be passed for the admission of Virginia, and soon thereafter the United States Senators and Representatives will be sworn in, with the exception of Messrs. Booker and McKenzie, whose seats are contested. It is probable the admission of Virginia will be coupled with the condition precedent, that the State constitution shall not be amended by the present Legislature, and the men who have seen Ex-Gov. Wells' statement say he recommends the passage of the amnesty bill.

GOV. WELLS' LETTER.

The following letter, from ex-Governor Wells, was laid before the Reconstruction Committee to-day:

Richmond, Va., Dec 10, 1869—To Col. R A. Hughes—MY DEAR SIR: I had hoped to re would the issue of Congress as to division of sentiment in Washington on the subject of immediate reconstruction of Virginia, and am surprised at the action of Congress before the Reconstruction Committee yesterday. We have arrived, it seems to me, at a stage in the work of reconstruction where it is utterly idle to attempt the correction of any evil which may exist here by a longer denial of Federal representation to the State. No Conservative Democrat will be made to see the republican, no bitterness assuaged, nor any spirit of amnesty encouraged, nor oblivion of the past be secured by either a total exclusion of the State or of individuals from any of the rights which belong to the most favored of States or citizens. Whether such desirable results are ever likely to be secured by test oaths and disfranchisement or not, it is certain they can have no operation from this time forward. If we are ever to secure prosperity in our national interests, harmony in our social relations, or justice or equality in political rights to all parties, it must be done by such an universal act of notable amnesty and deprive every man of the vestige of authority for inflicting injustice on others in retaliation for wrongs or political disabilities offered to himself. One may doubt the issue, or even believe such a measure will fail of any results. Still it is the only refuge now left, and wise men ought not to hesitate about making the trial. It should be done in no ungracious spirit, but fully, freely, with the broadest generosity. It is idle to deal half with, or cavil at, the means or way by which we have been brought to this condition. It is entirely immaterial how the Republican party was defeated; nor shall we be likely to recover from its defeat any more graciously by longer indulging in animosity, bitterness, or recrimination. I certainly hope we may be restored before the week ends without a single dissenting vote; that before the Christmas holidays, by one single act of amnesty, the disabilities of every citizen of this Commonwealth may be removed. The policy of selecting here and there individuals for relief, because of their superior claims, but rather on account of the friends they have at court or the diligence with which they move their suit, is distinctly unwise and manifestly unjust. It tends largely to aggravate the irritation already existing. The 300 man whose disabilities are this day removed can not thereby rendered any more friends to the Government than they were before, while all others not relieved have a right to feel the unjust Congressional discrimination a new cause of more substantial complaint, dislike and bitterness. It is useless longer to rely on half measures. Sever the knot by one blow. Untie all hands by one word. If this policy does not succeed, then no other can afford any hope of success, and I do not believe you will do all in your power to procure the success and early adoption of this policy.

I remain, my dear sir, yours truly,

H. H. WELLS.

THE CASE OF DR. SCHOEPPS.

About eighty physicians, chemists, and lawyers held a meeting this afternoon at Society Hall for the purpose of reviewing the case of Dr. Paul Schoepps, under sentence of death in Pennsylvania. The meeting adopted resolutions to the effect that the published statement of the trial of Dr. Schoepps does not contain any evidence of a scientific character which does or proves that Miss Stauche died of the effects of prussic acid, or the evidence of any other person; and the aggregate of evidence points to a natural death; that a committee of four be appointed to prepare a memorial, to which the signatures of this meeting are authorized to be attached, and present the same to the Governor of Pennsylvania, requesting executive clemency in this case.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A circular is issued from the Indian office forbidding the visits of delegations of Indians to Washington for the purpose of transacting the business of their respective tribes before the department. It is the opinion of the Commissioner that their business can be much better accomplished by their agent, and the money will be saved which would be required to bring them here would be used to much better advantage in buying them provisions, agricultural implements, and so annuity.

NASHVILLE.

Filibustering on the Chattanooga Railroad Bill—No Opposition to the Louisville and Chattanooga Road—Capital Punishment—Burned to Death.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, December 11.—The Chesbrough Southern Railroad bill was called up in the House to-day. A determined effort was made to have its consideration postponed until next Tuesday, but it failed. Three amendments were adopted, one providing that no discrimination shall be used against Tennessee freights or passengers. The others provide that the Trustees may sue and be sued, and that service may be had on depot agents, and that the amount of subscriptions by counties shall not exceed five per cent. of their taxable property.

Mr. Rhea, of this city, proposed an amendment providing the charge for transporting freight shall not exceed 33½ cents on first, 20 cents on second, 17½ cents on third, and 15 cents on fourth-class freight, local or through, per 100 miles.

Mr. Singletary moved as an amendment to the amendment that its provisions shall apply to every railroad in the State. After some discussion it was moved to lay both amendments on the table. A division of the question was called for, and the vote taken on tabling Mr. Singletary's amendment first. It was found there was not a quorum present, when, on motion, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to hunt up absent members. It was now quite apparent that filibustering would prevent further progress until another day, so, without definite action being taken on the amendment, the House adjourned. The bill will come up again on Monday, but it will hardly be put on its passage that day, as there will be over half-a-dozen set speeches perpetuated pro and con. The bill is likely to pass without many modifications.

The bill chartering the Louisville and Chattanooga railroad passed its second reading without opposition.

A bill was introduced in the House making rape a hanging offense. It is not likely to pass.

A little child, daughter of Jno. and Martha Haslam, was burned to death this evening. She was left alone in the house, and her clothes caught fire from the stove. The child's mother has a sister living in Louisville.

[To the Associated Press.]

Blackmailing—The Railroad Bills—Other Legislative Proceedings.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 11—Capt. Stacey, arrested on the charge of blackmailing distillers, says the prosecution is malicious, as he will show when his case is investigated next Wednesday.

Remarks are current that the New York parties who bought the steamships Ontario and Erie failed to respond yesterday in making the first payment.

The Temperance Republicans nominated Col. G. H. Johnson for Mayor with a full ticket for Aldermen and Councilmen.

BOSTON.

The Champion Billiardist Again Victor.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—A match game of billiards, 1,000 points, between the present champion of the State and L. S. Brook, last evening, resulted in favor of Wilworth by 1,300 to 955.

NEW YORK.

More Activity in the Money Market.

The Beecher-Richardson Excitement Unabated.

Horace Greeley More Emphatic than Elegant.

Beecher Unbosoms Himself to Members of his Congregation.

A Murderer Seeks a Novel Mode of Escaping Punishment.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The money market has been more active to-day. Money seems abundant and call notes are easy at 6 to 7 per cent. Prime business notes pass readily at 10 to 12 per cent.

The bank statement was favorable, showing slight gain in the reserves.

Foreign exchange is firmer with little business doing. Bankers' prime to-day's sterling bills 108¾@109¼.

GOLD.

The gold market was dull, closing at 133¼.

BEECHER-RICHARDSON.

The McFarland-Richardson, or rather Beecher-Richardson excitement is well maintained, and not likely to die out with the expiration of the proverbial seven days. Mr. Greeley denies most positively that he asked Mr. Beecher to perform the Astor House ceremony, and, to follow his expressive and vigorous language, "didn't care a damn whether Richardson was married or not."

At the weekly meeting at Plymouth Church, last night, Mr. Beecher was asked by a member of his church for an explanation of the part he had taken in the farce. Beecher replied at considerable length, setting forth the statements already published as to the representations made to him concerning the legality and the cause of the divorce which had been obtained by Mrs. McFarland, and added that he had known that Richardson had acted as a serpent, and had stolen away the affections of the partner for life of McFarland, he would rather have cut off his right hand a hundred times than have performed the ceremony. He was not sure that he had done right, or that he would do the same thing again. There was a very general expression from prominent members of regret that their pastor had placed himself in so false a position, though the kindliest feelings were manifest, and censure was toned by pity.

[To the Associated Press.]

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

NEW YORK, December 11.—A unknown assassin attempted the life of Chas. L. Woodward last evening, by firing through his basement window at him, in Thirty-fourth street. The bullet grazed his head.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Deutschland, from Bremen, has arrived.

BEECHER VINDICATING.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has made a some what lengthy vindicatory explanation of his participation in the Richardson-McFarland marriage and the funeral ceremony which succeeded it. The explanation was drawn out by members of his congregation at the weekly lecture last evening. He said, after statements of what he knew in the late case, that at the time of the marriage at the Astor House he did not understand that the laws of New York declared null and void a divorce obtained in Indiana. He said if parties were of a legal age for marriage and presented themselves before God and required him to marry them; his duty in that regard was simply a magesterial one, and he was bound to fulfill it. He had looked through the Civil Code of the State and had failed to find any discover any definition of the duties of a minister in respect to marriage. It seemed to him that the law was designed to be in regard to it in the Revised Code. After the marriage and before the funeral of Mr. Richardson, before the funeral of Mr. Richardson, he had asked a lawyer of standing as to the legality of the divorce, and it was stated to him that the divorce was duly executed. He inquired if a bill of another person whether the divorce had been obtained on more than legal grounds, and it was stated in reply that it was granted not only upon legal but also upon Christian grounds.

INFORMATION OF A MURDERER.

It is stated that Jeremiah Smith, the Ulster county roadside murderer, is confined in a penitentiary in the northern part of Western States. The person giving this information was arrested by Officer Surrine, of Kingston, to whom he told the story. He was to meet Smith when the latter stated that he intended to commit a crime in order to get incarcerated in an out of the way jail, so that he could escape the vigilance of his pursuers, who wished to arrest him for the murder.

SUNK BY COLLISION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The barge Artizan, laden with flour, feed and pork, for Western account, sank yesterday by collision with a steamer during a fog. Most of the cargo will be saved.

FIRES.

Six two-story frame buildings on First avenue, owned by M. Valkenburg, occupied by small shops, were totally consumed this morning; loss $10,000. The body of an unknown man was found burned to a crisp in the ruins.

Loss by the burning of the lumber yard and stables of the St. Nicholas Hotel, will not exceed $15,000. Ellen Sullivan, a servant, was seriously burned.

DEPARTURE OF PERE HYACINTHE.

Pere Hyacinthe left for Europe to-day on the Periere. He expects to return again and make an extended tour of the country.

MARINE DETECTIVES.

James Irrington, one of the decitves attached to the Central police, sailed on the Inman steamer City of Paris, for Liverpool, for the purpose of detecting a series of wholesale frauds and robberies which have occurred for some time past on the steamers of this line. Detectives it is understood have been sent from the other side having a similar object in view.

ABANDONED.

A Little Bit of Chicago Left at a St. Louis Boarding House.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 9th.]

An incident occurred yesterday at a fashionable boarding house which created quite an excitement among the lady boarders. Yesterday morning a strange lady, about twenty years of age, of fair complexion, with a rose on her cheek, rather strongly built, and wearing a brown dress ornamented with three black velvet stripes and a black plaid, and a black shawl, applied to Mr. C. Randle, corner of Sixth and Elm streets, and requested to be accommodated with board. She had with her a male infant about six weeks old. She said her name was Gardiner, that her husband was in Chicago, and would be here, perhaps in a week and perhaps not for three months. Mr. Randle had some doubts about the woman, but seeing that she appeared to be friendless and unprotected, with a baby in her arms, he agreed to board her for a few days. He gave her a room and had a fire made for her. In a short time the lady went out, saying she was going on business. She returned in a short time, and went out again in the afternoon and did not return. On examining the room, the baby and the clothes and the bed-clothing of the women was missing. The ladies of the house visited the young stranger, and took great interest in them. They looked over the effects and found the following note, addressed to the landlord:

DECEMBER 8, 1869.

I am almost broken-hearted. I just received a letter from my husband, saying that I might look out for myself. He must have been under the influence of some intoxicating drinks, or he would not have written in that manner. He has started for one of the far Western States, so he says, and he may not say to take care of my baby until I can relieve you from him? If you do not wish to keep him, get him, please, a good Christian home. I must do something for myself. I could not tell you, so I write it down. I hope our Heavenly Father will provide for my dear little boy an everlasting home. I will come and see my baby as soon as I can. I may remain in this place. Put him in charge of a Presbyterian minister, and you will be rewarded for the same.

MRS. GARDINER.

WILLIE GARDINER.

A council of war was held by the lady boarders, and various propositions were made relative to the disposal of little "Willie Gardiner," but no one was willing to assume the responsibility of adopting a boy who was to be so religiously reared. There was no Presbyterian minister in the house to take the boy in hand, and it was finally agreed among the ladies that they would jointly take control of the "little Bill" for a few days, and endeavor to find some Presbyterian family who would give him a permanent home. If a Presbyterian cannot be found, any kind lady of any other denomination can be supplied with a ready-made baby on reasonable terms. The boy is in good health, and may become a great man if properly taken care of.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

HOUSE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.

LEGAL TENDER BILL.

Mr. INGERSOLL again introduced his bill authorizing an additional issue of legal tender notes, to the amount of $44,000,000, and moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. GULLOM remarked he thought the House had that bill offered for the last two or three mornings.

Mr. INGERSOLL said it had, and the House would have it for two or three mornings more until it was referred.

Mr. GARFIELD moved its reference to the Committee on Banking.

Mr. RANDALL inquired whether an objection would prevent the introduction of the bill now.

The SPEAKER said it would not.

Mr. COX thought the House had better postpone consideration of the subject for the present. It ought to be ventilated.

Mr. GARFIELD thought the question of reference might as well be settled now.

Mr. INGERSOLL insisted on his motion of reference, and moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. JUDD demanded a reading of the bill.

It authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue additional legal-tender notes of denominations heretofore issued, and in such proportion as he may deem best, to the amount of $44,000,000 $10,000,000 to be issued within thirty days of the passage of the act, $10,000,000 within sixty days; $7,000,000 more within ninety days, and the remainder within one hundred and twenty days. The second section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase with such notes gold interest-bearing bonds, and to cancel the same in the manner now provided by law.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to table the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether the bill was now before the House for action.

The SPEAKER replied that it was.

Mr. COX remarked that if the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Scofield] wanted a decision of the House between inflation and contraction of the currency, now was the time.

Mr. SCOFIELD supposed those who wanted to inflate the currency would vote against the motion.

The motion was rejected, 65 to 83, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Asher, Bailey, Beaman, Benjamin, Bigby, Bird, Blair, Boyd, Brooks, Buck, Buckley, Buffington, Cox, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Dural, Ferris, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Garfield, Getz, Holman, Hoar, Hooper, Jencken, Kelly, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kerr, Ketcham, Lawrence, Loughridge, Marvin, Mercur, Morrill, of Maine, Munson, Myers, O'Neill, Packard, Halsted L. Paine, Perry, Pettis, Pomeroy, Price, Prindle, Randall, Roots, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, Smith, of New York, Smith, of Ohio, Smith, of Vermont, Stakweather, Stevens, Stoughton, Strickland, Strong, Townsend, Twitchell, Ward, Washburne, of Wisconsin, Washburne, of Massachusetts, Wheeler, Willard, Wilson, Woodward, Wright, and Young—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Arnell, Beatty, Bennett, Bates, Burchard, Burdett, Burr, Butler of Mass., Butler of Tenn., Callens, Cary, Cobb of Wis., Cobarn, Cook, Cowles, Crebs, Culloom, Darling, Dewees, Dickinson, Dodge, Eden, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farry, Fitch, Golladay, Griswold, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hawley, Hayes, Heaton, Hill, of Ohio, Hogg, of Pa., Holman, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of Mo., Judd, Kuhn, Laird, Lawrence, Loan, Logan, Maynard, Mcanally, McCormick, McCrary, Morgan, Negley, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Paine, Peters, Pomeroy, Prosser, Rice, Rogers, Sargent, Sheldon of La., Smith of Oregon, Smith of Tenn., South of Iowa, Stevenson, Stokes, Storey, Strader, Sweeny, Taffee, Tenbrook, Tillman, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Trump, Walker, Welker, Whitemore, Wilson, Williams, Wilson of Penn., Worden, and Wood.

The question recurred on Mr. Garfield's motion to refer to the Committee on Banking.

Mr. GARFIELD called for the yeas and nays, remarking that four out of the six members of that committee who had just voted had voted to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the bill was referred—yeas 88, nays 57.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the following described papers in reference to the admission of Virginia, which were ordered to be printed:

General Canby's report to the Secretary of War, relative to the election in Virginia in July, 1869.

The address of the Republican Central Committee presented to the Senate by C. P. Foter, Chairman.

The statement of Mr. Hughes indorsed by Mr. Wrecker.

Statement of Gov. Wells.

The memorial of the committee of the Virginia Legislature presented by Mr. Turner, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

The statement of Gov. Walker before the committee.

The opinion of Attorney General Hoar on Virginia affairs.

The statement that there were about fifty affidavits before the committee, from persons in various parts of the State, charging in some instances a failure on the part of registering officers to register, and a refusal in others to permit the party to vote after he had been registered, and in others that intimidation to prevent persons from voting the Republican ticket was reported to, and that they were prevented from voting.

RESOLUTIONS

were offered and adopted as follows:

By Mr. Dawes—Calling on the Clerk of the House for information relative to the expenditures of the present Congress.

By Mr. Cox—Requesting the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the so-called manufacturing tax on provisions, and a joint resolution so explaining the present law as to relieve the trade in provisions from the present interpretation of the law by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

By Mr. Eldridge—Calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to the harbor of Port Washington, Wis., including reports and estimates of the engineer, &c.

By Mr. Scofield—Requiring the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to take into consideration the erection of suitable buildings in the city of Erie, Pa., for the accommodation of the United States Courts.

BILLS

were introduced as follows:

To authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara river.

To regulate the importation of lumber on the Northern, Northwestern and Western frontiers of the United States.

To dispense with spies and informers in the internal revenue service.

To authorize the payment of bounty to certain volunteer army officers.

To amend an act declaring and fixing the status of volunteers as a part of the army.

Amendatory of the naturalization law.

NEUTRALITY.

Mr. DAVIS asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information whether any further legislation was necessary to enable the Executive to secure more perfect neutrality in any struggle between an European power and an American colony whenever the latter is seeking in good faith by revolution to secure the right of self-government, so that the hospitality and privileges of the ports of the United States may not be extended to either party to the prejudice or exclusion of either.

Mr. WOOD objected, and the resolution was not received.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer a resolution to annul the late Tennessee election.

Mr. WOOD objected.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, on the Census bill, commencing at section 17. The subject of allowing census officers the franking privilege, and the question of compensation, &c., were discussed at considerable length. An amendment refusing them the franking privilege, offered by Mr. Farnsworth, was withdrawn on condition it might be offered in the House and the vote had upon it. The committee rose after disposing of only one section, the 17th, and a new print of the bill, as amended, was ordered.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Mr. KNOTT introduced a bill to amend the existing laws in relation to trial by jury on Federal courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE DOMINION.

Grant's Message—The Law of Betting.

HALIFAX, Dec. 11.—The Chronicle, commenting on the President's message, says it has broken down all hope of reciprocity and renders annexation more desirable. It admits that annexation is impossible unless the whole Dominion asks for it, and believes independence will become the popular cry.

QUEBEC, Dec. 11.—The Court of Appeals has decided against a plaintiff who claimed $4,000 deposited as stake on a bet respecting an election in Montreal in 1867.

CUBA.

A Sharp Skirmish—More Troops.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—A sharp skirmish occurred yesterday, in the neighborhood of Trinidad, between Spanish troops and the insurgents. The result was not ascertained.

A steamer has arrived from Cadiz with 1,000 Spanish troops.

☞ Among the cases recently reported to the Chicago Board of Education, was the following:

"2. A boy about thirteen years of age, being told by his teacher to remain after school for a short time, refused to do as required. At first he drew a pistol from his pocket as a threat, and then, putting up his pistol, seized the teacher by the throat, choking her severely. She is saved from injury by the aid of other boys."

☞ A letter from Benton county, Iowa, to the Prairie Farmer, says: "The fact is we have too much forty-cent wheat on our side of the river. It takes a fraction less than two bushels to get one to the Chicago market. If Iowa was not young and vigorous, she has enough of wheat to make her bankrupt."

☞ A New York young woman has brought suit against her merchant uncle for $35,000 damages, alleging that he seduced her.

YEAMAN.

Warning of the Cincinnati Press Over the Recent Appointment.

We fear there is no longer a truly loyal newspaper published in Cincinnati. Some time ago the father of the President of the United States, and head of the Western branch of the Administration, declared the Chronicle the only loyal newspaper owned in this city. Now the Chronicle, with strange audacity, objects to the appointment of Mr. Yeaman to be United States Judge in this Circuit. It pretends to put great intrinsic weight upon itself and speak with extreme mildness and moderation, and yet urges that Yeaman's appointment is not to be made, and even that it should be withdrawn.—[Commercial.

All correct. And now to show what influence truly independent as well as "loyal" newspaper can have when it criticises the President's action, not captiously, but in a friendly spirit, we cite the following from the special Washington dispatches in the Commercial of this morning:

The confirmation of George H. Yeaman, for Circuit Judge of the Sixth Circuit, is involved in some doubt. It is asserted that he was not above disloyal suspicion during the war, and made some speeches which the Radical Republicans find serious fault with. It is certain his confirmation will be delayed, and a strong pressure will be made to effect the withdrawal of his nomination.

The Gazette's Washington special says of the Circuit Judgeships:

All these nominations will be closely examined in the Senate. The task of to-day indicates the defeat of Yeaman, on certain speeches he made in the early secession times.

We believe Mr. Yeaman to have been as true a Union man as it was convenient for a Kentucky Pro-Slavery Democrat to be. He was certainly never a Radical, like Colonel McKee. Undoubtedly he remained until the last as possible to protect the institution of slavery as the patriot McClellan when his soldiers first entered Western Virginia. We are not sure that he is yet reconciled to saving the Union at the expense of the peculiar institution. Back of all this, however, is the general question, "Is he capable?" With so many distinguished lawyers to choose from in four large States, is it necessary to take a man never eminent in his profession, and long connected from it by political and diplomatic pursuits? He is neither fit for the place, in our judgment, nor has he any political claim to compensation for the lack of intrinsic merit—if such a thing were conceivable in any case.

Mr. Yeaman is rather a fluent speaker, a presentable man, and one not ill-suited to discharge the useless functions of a diplomat. His selection by Andrew Johnson as his Ambassador to Copenhagen, may throw some doubt on this latter point; but it places his political status beyond reasonable question. According to Mr. Yeaman's own account of himself in the "Dictionary of Congress," he was born in the State of Virginia, but removed, Kentucky, at Owensboro, in 1853. Two years later he was advanced to the high and responsible position of county judge in said county, "and from that time until 1856 devoted his whole attention to the law." He is now about forty years old, and was at the mature age of twenty-nine when, as he records above, he retired from the profession, and took hold of politics. This he did very gently at first, having been elected to the Kentucky Legislature in 1861, and then stepped into Congress, where he served two terms. His speeches in the House—are they not printed in the Congressional Globe?—the Senators who choose can examine them at leisure.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati.....UNITED STATES.....P. M.

ARRIVALS—Dec. 11.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Jennie Madison. Tarascon, Henderson.
Blue Wing, Ky. river. Spray, Cin.

DEPARTURES—Dec. 11.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Jennie Madison. Tarascon, Henderson.
Blue Wing, Ky. river. Spray, Nashville.
St. John, N. O.

The weather yesterday was of the most disagreeable character. Rain fell at intervals throughout the day, and at 6 P. M. there was no indication of a clearing up. If the rain has been general we will soon be able to chronicle another rise in the river. There is at this time sufficient water to admit of all boats passing over the falls. The river is now stationary. It has fallen only 2 inches since our last report. There are 8 feet 10 inches in the canal and 8 feet 10 inches down the falls. Business was dull yesterday on the levee, owing to the rainy weather. Mercury at 9 A. M., 48°, and at 6 P. M., 43°. Barometer 29.20.

The Tarascon left for Henderson yesterday evening.

The Mountain Belle is due to-night from Evansville.

Navigation is suspended on the Mississippi above Dubuque.

The Robert Moore, of the regular Nashville and Cincinnati packet, is due here to-night.

The Fleetwood Norman is due to-night or to-morrow for Cincinnati. She is in opposition to the Mountain Belle.

The steamer United States, of the Louisville and Cincinnati mail line, will leave at 3 o'clock P. M. this day.

The Leonora arrived yesterday morning from Madison with a good trip, and departed for the above port at 6 P. M.

The Blue Wing, from Kentucky river, arrived yesterday morning with a fair trip, and departed for the above river at 3 P. M. yesterday.

The new steamer St. John left the city wharf yesterday evening at 4 o'clock. She made the trip safe over the falls and landed at Portland.

Edwin Forrest and a theatrical troupe, from the National Theater, Cincinnati, were expected on the steamer United States this morning.

A negro, connected with Captain B. W. Jenkins' stables, fell into the river at the Mail Line wharfboat yesterday morning and narrowly escaped drowning.

The steamer Armadillo, Capt. George Woolf on the roof, with A. Byers in the office, is due Wednesday. She will go through direct to all points on the Arkansas river.

The Emma Floyd, Capt. Chenoweth of the regular Nashville packet line, is due on Wednesday from Cincinnati, and will leave for Clarksville and Nashville on Thursday.

The line of steamers which has heretofore been running in the name of the St. Louis and New Orleans line is now known and under charter as the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

The officers of the steamer Gen. Lytle say there was no such person as Evans on their boat on the down trip Thursday, and they have heard nothing about the robbery reported in Friday's Dime.

The Pink Varble, Capt. Selby, did not leave yesterday evening as advertised, on account of having to wait for machinery for her cabin, she will positively leave for Tennessee river, and all intermediate points, at 5 A. M. to-day.

A St. Louis dispatch of last night says: "The steamer W. R. Arthur, bound for New Orleans, sank yesterday at Bennett's Landing, one hundred and twenty miles below here. She lies in fifteen feet water at the stern, and six feet at the bow, and is supposed to be a total loss. She had a very valuable cargo, and about three hundred and fifty head of stock. The boat was insured at $75,000, and the cargo is in part with Chicago and Pittsburg companies. Her owners were Capt. Bottinger, Stillwell, Powell & Co., all of St. Louis. The bulk of her cargo was pork and lard."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, DEC. December 11.—Cloudy, mild; dams, boisterous and windy from midnight to 1 night till 6 o'clock this evening. Considerable rain the morning.

Fort List—Evansville, Bowling Green and return; Silver Spray, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Sam. Orr, Cairo and return; J. W. Garrett and barges, New Orleans to Cincinnati; Jennie Deas, Cincinnati to New Orleans; Boone County Morning Star, Louisville and return, 1 P. M.; Monongahela Belle, to Shawneetown; Pittsburg, Henderson and return; Advance No. 2, to Wabash river.

All the boats had good trips in and out. Many of the boats reported the water falling. It has fallen five inches since our last report. There are 8 feet 10 inches in the canal and 8 feet 10 inches down the falls. Business was dull yesterday on the levee, owing to the rainy weather. Mercury at 9 A. M., 48°, and at 6 P. M., 43°. Barometer 29.20.

The Tarascon left for Henderson yesterday evening.

The Mountain Belle is due to-night from Evansville.

Navigation is suspended on the Mississippi above Dubuque.

The Robert Moore, of the regular Nashville and Cincinnati packet, is due here to-night.

The Fleetwood Norman is due to-night or to-morrow for Cincinnati. She is in opposition to the Mountain Belle.

The steamer United States, of the Louisville and Cincinnati mail line, will leave at 3 o'clock P. M. this day.

The Leonora arrived yesterday morning from Madison with a good trip, and departed for the above port at 6 P. M.

The Blue Wing, from Kentucky river, arrived yesterday morning with a fair trip, and departed for the above river at 3 P. M. yesterday.

The new steamer St. John left the city wharf yesterday evening at 4 o'clock. She made the trip safe over the falls and landed at Portland.

Edwin Forrest and a theatrical troupe, from the National Theater, Cincinnati, were expected on the steamer United States this morning.

A negro, connected with Captain B. W. Jenkins' stables, fell into the river at the Mail Line wharfboat yesterday morning and narrowly escaped drowning.

The steamer Armadillo, Capt. George Woolf on the roof, with A. Byers in the office, is due Wednesday. She will go through direct to all points on the Arkansas river.

The Emma Floyd, Capt. Chenoweth of the regular Nashville packet line, is due on Wednesday from Cincinnati, and will leave for Clarksville and Nashville on Thursday.

The line of steamers which has heretofore been running in the name of the St. Louis and New Orleans line is now known and under charter as the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

The officers of the steamer Gen. Lytle say there was no such person as Evans on their boat on the down trip Thursday, and they have heard nothing about the robbery reported in Friday's Dime.

The Pink Varble, Capt. Selby, did not leave yesterday evening as advertised, on account of having to wait for machinery for her cabin, she will positively leave for Tennessee river, and all intermediate points, at 5 A. M. to-day.

A St. Louis dispatch of last night says: "The steamer W. R. Arthur, bound for New Orleans, sank yesterday at Bennett's Landing, one hundred and twenty miles below here. She lies in fifteen feet water at the stern, and six feet at the bow, and is supposed to be a total loss. She had a very valuable cargo, and about three hundred and fifty head of stock. The boat was insured at $75,000, and the cargo is in part with Chicago and Pittsburg companies. Her owners were Capt. Bottinger, Stillwell, Powell & Co., all of St. Louis. The bulk of her cargo was pork and lard."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, DEC. December 11.—Cloudy, mild; dams, boisterous and windy from midnight to 1 night till 6 o'clock this evening. Considerable rain the morning.

Fort List—Evansville, Bowling Green and return; Silver Spray, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Sam. Orr, Cairo and return; J. W. Garrett and barges, New Orleans to Cincinnati; Jennie Deas, Cincinnati to New Orleans; Boone County Morning Star, Louisville and return, 1 P. M.; Monongahela Belle, to Shawneetown; Pittsburg, Henderson and return; Advance No. 2, to Wabash river.

All the boats had good trips in and out. Many of the boats reported the water falling. It has fallen five inches since our last report. There are 8 feet 10 inches in the canal and 8 feet 10 inches down the falls. Business was dull yesterday on the levee, owing to the rainy weather. Mercury at 9 A. M., 48°, and at 6 P. M., 43°. Barometer 29.20.

The Tarascon left for Henderson yesterday evening.

The Mountain Belle is due to-night from Evansville.

Navigation is suspended on the Mississippi above Dubuque.

The Robert Moore, of the regular Nashville and Cincinnati packet, is due here to-night.

The Fleetwood Norman is due to-night or to-morrow for Cincinnati. She is in opposition to the Mountain Belle.

The steamer United States, of the Louisville and Cincinnati mail line, will leave at 3 o'clock P. M. this day.

The Leonora arrived yesterday morning from Madison with a good trip, and departed for the above port at 6 P. M.

The Blue Wing, from Kentucky river, arrived yesterday morning with a fair trip, and departed for the above river at 3 P. M. yesterday.

The new steamer St. John left the city wharf yesterday evening at 4 o'clock. She made the trip safe over the falls and landed at Portland.

Edwin Forrest and a theatrical troupe, from the National Theater, Cincinnati, were expected on the steamer United States this morning.

A negro, connected with Captain B. W. Jenkins' stables, fell into the river at the Mail Line wharfboat yesterday morning and narrowly escaped drowning.

The steamer Armadillo, Capt. George Woolf on the roof, with A. Byers in the office, is due Wednesday. She will go through direct to all points on the Arkansas river.

The Emma Floyd, Capt. Chenoweth of the regular Nashville packet line, is due on Wednesday from Cincinnati, and will leave for Clarksville and Nashville on Thursday.

The line of steamers which has heretofore been running in the name of the St. Louis and New Orleans line is now known and under charter as the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

The officers of the steamer Gen. Lytle say there was no such person as Evans on their boat on the down trip Thursday, and they have heard nothing about the robbery reported in Friday's Dime.

The Pink Varble, Capt. Selby, did not leave yesterday evening as advertised, on account of having to wait for machinery for her cabin, she will positively leave for Tennessee river, and all intermediate points, at 5 A. M. to-day.

A St. Louis dispatch of last night says: "The steamer W. R. Arthur, bound for New Orleans, sank yesterday at Bennett's Landing, one hundred and twenty miles below here. She lies in fifteen feet water at the stern, and six feet at the bow, and is supposed to be a total loss. She had a very valuable cargo, and about three hundred and fifty head of stock. The boat was insured at $75,000, and the cargo is in part with Chic

Courier-Journal
LOUISVILLE.
SUNDAY AND MONDAY, DECEMBER 11 & 12.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Kentucky river ice carried in Clark county by thirty-three majority.

Col. W.H. Ruff has resigned the Presidency of the Lexington Jockey Club.

Another meeting to advance the interests of that powerful enterprise, the Home for Friendless Women, will take place in Lexington on Tuesday next.

A fire occurred at the Pickens tan-yards on Tuesday, caused by the bursting of a flue in one of the benches. It was extinguished with but little damage.

Mrs. Smyrla Elkins, of Clark county, a lady about eighty years of age, is now cutting her third set of teeth. They are said to be perfect and beautiful.

Mrs. Grace Berry Smith has been called and has accepted the care of the Baptist church in Richmond, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. C. E. W. Dobbs.

The scholars of Pebble Ridge School, in Graves county, challenge any and all schools in that county to a spelling-match. The "Parnassus" hopes the challenge will be accepted.

The citizens of Catlettsburg will take a meeting on Tuesday evening next to take into consideration the best mode of advancing education and devising means to make the common school fund as said town most useful.

Robert McAllister, a youth about fourteen years of age, while playing on the green at the Southford Seminary last Tuesday, fell on a knife which he was carrying open in his pocket, and wounded himself severely in the thigh.

Six miles from Paducah on Clark's river, is a large field that for eight years has been uncultivated, and in that time the blue grass has so completely taken possession of it that all other plants and weeds have been crowded out, yet no blue-grass seed was ever sown upon it.

A petition is being circulated in Lebanon praying that two mails per week be granted over the line from Lebanon through Bradfordsville to Mackville, in Taylor county. There is a large amount of mail matter sent along the route, and increased facilities are imperatively demanded.

Two young men, named W. E. Kinser and Henry Olin, carried off two horses from W. E. Bay, of Warren county, on Sunday last. They were pursued and captured the next day. One is now several wounds in his head or shoulder, and were both sent to jail at Bowling Green. Kinser is from Edmonson county.

The following gentlemen were the successful candidates at the primary election recently held in Clark county: W. M. Beckner, County Judge; Col. Joseph T. Tucker, County Attorney; John Cotherwood, County Clerk; Rodney Haggard, Sheriff; W. S. Hogan, Jailer; Wm. Combs, Assessor; D. J. Pendleton, Surveyor; Dr. H. C. Hart, Coroner.

Last week in the neighborhood of Sugar Creek, Garrard county, a man by the name of Ramsey was killed by a band of party politics. Ramsey preached his house at night and aroused him by knocking at the door, or making some similar noise. When the dress-out opened the door several shots were fired, some of which took effect, and he died very soon.

Some three or four weeks since, a white man and his dog left the old "Pilgrim Fathers," calling himself James Isaiah Henry Hudson, married a negro woman of De Soto, Mo., and went to spend the honeymoon with the negro's father-in-law on Flat river, St. Francois county. On the night of the 28th ult., however, he was aroused from his bed by some thirty "colored people," who put a rope about his neck, took him a short distance away, and then besmeared him with tar, when they turned him adrift. He managed afterwards to rejoin his fellow-countrymen, and then left for regions in the direction of sunrise.

On the night of the 28th ult., a school-house in the "New Testament Settlement," St. Genevieve county, Mo., was set on fire and destroyed by some unknown miscreants. The fire was probably instigated by the fact that a Northern Methodist preacher, named Thompson, who boarded in a negro family, and was alleged to by courting a pretty girl, had been the teacher of a negro school in the building. Thompson's character seems to have been otherwise not good, as when arrested, some time previously, for grand larceny, his political and religious brethren refused to bail him, and he was only released by the intervention of some "unreconstructed" parties.

The Georgetown (Texas) Watchman of the 27th ult., in giving an account of Indian outrages in Burnett and adjoining counties, says: "On the 20th a wagon, in charge of two men, was attacked by Indians some ten miles from Lampasas, near the line of Coryell county. The two men succeeded in getting with the wagon as long as possible, fighting desperately, and at last being compelled to run for life, scarcely refuge in the undergrowth skirting the roads in doing this one of the gentleman received a shot in the thigh, breaking the bone. The other gained the brush and escaped unhurt. The wounded man bravely stood to the last, firing four shots after falling, and it is believed to some purpose, as large quantities of blood were found on the wagon, evidently that of the Indians who subsequently robbed it. The wagon was loaded with goods, and each Indian adopting for himself with a suited citizens' clothes, adopting even the latest style of hats."

The Supreme Court.

In the United States Senate, on Thursday last, Mr. Trumbull reported from the Committee on the Judiciary the bill introduced by Mr. Sumner relating to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. As amended, the bill contains substantially the following provisions:

First, that, under the Constitution, the judicial power of the United States does not embrace political power, or give to the judicial tribunals any authority to question the decision of the political departments of the Government on political questions; and it declares that all courts of the United States shall be bound by the decision of the political departments of the Government on political questions.

It has been decided that the Constitution in its grant of judicial power took a distinction between two classes of enumerated cases. In one of these clauses it declares that the judicial power shall extend to *all cases* in law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. But in respect to the other class the Constitution drops the word *all*, and extends the jurisdiction of the judiciary, not to all controversies, but to controversies in which the United States are a party, or between two or more States and so on, and leaves it to Congress to qualify the latter jurisdiction as public policy might dictate. But with respect to the former class, it being an absolute grant of judicial power, the whole power must be at all times vested in some courts created under the authority of the United States. Congress, a political department of the Government, has passed the reconstruction acts, and these acts involve great political questions. But these acts also involve great constitutional questions, and under the Constitution the judiciary can review them with reference to the Constitution notwithstanding Mr. Sumner's bill. The judiciary never could determine political questions, for they are mere questions of expediency and policy, and Mr. Sumner's bill only in reality declares this already existing want of power. But it does not follow that because an act involves political questions, it involves nothing more, and may not give rise to a question under the Constitution, *all* of which questions belong to the judicial power. There is no more necessity for declaring that all courts of the United States shall be bound by the decision of the political departments on political questions, than there is for declaring that the political departments shall be bound by the decision of the judicial department on judicial questions.

Secondly, Mr. Summer's bill declares that it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State; that no civil government exists in several of the States; that the Reconstruction acts are political in their character, and that the Supreme Court shall not entertain jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of these laws.

The Constitution guarantees to every State a republican form of government. What form of government exists in a State, and the character of the acts creating or modifying that government, would, under the above provision of the Constitution, seem very much like questions pertaining to cases under the Constitution, over all which the judiciary have a constitutional grant of jurisdiction. More especially would a constitutional question seem to be involved, inasmuch as the bill itself declares that no civil government exists in several States.

It is only these declarations, taken in connection with the attempt in the first section of the bill to deprive the judicial department of its jurisdiction, that is unconstitutional. The power thus denied the judiciary must exist somewhere in that department but not necessarily in the Supreme Court. The repeal of the appellate power of the Supreme Court in these particulars does not appear to be unconstitutional. While the Constitution makes an absolute grant to the judicial department of jurisdiction in *all cases* arising under the Constitution and Laws of the United States, it makes this jurisdiction on appellate in the Supreme Court subject to such exceptions and such regulations as Congress shall make. The Supreme Court has, therefore, decided that its whole appellate jurisdiction depends upon the regulation of Congress, as that jurisdiction was given in a qualified manner. Congress may, it seems, therefore cut off this appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, but it has no power to oust the whole judicial power of the Government of its jurisdiction in any case arising under the Constitution, as the main part of Mr. Sumner's bill seeks to do.

This is the law of the case. The propriety of denying us the decision of our highest court on these momentous questions is another thing on which there will not be much diversity of opinion among those who value the Constitution above party trickery.

A Kentucky Appointment.

Mr. W. R. Dobyns, of Maysville, has been appointed Surveyor of Distilleries for the State of Kentucky. We hope and believe that he is a fair-minded man. Most of the United States officers in this State have seemed to think it their duty to treat the people as being at war with the Government and seeking to swindle and rob it at every turn. They have appeared to act upon the assumption that the whole population are rogues. The laws in regard to distilleries are severe enough, and their severity should not be aggravated by unnecessarily rigorous construction and harsh execution of them. Still there are, on the part of some distillers, abuses which the laws have not reached, and which, for the sake of honest dealers, should be reached if possible. There are unquestionably a great many illicit distilleries in Kentucky, and the proprietors of them, having nothing to pay to the Government, can undersell the honest distillers and thus injure them materially and in many cases fatally in their business. These illicit establishments, so long as the laws remain as they are, should be hunted out wherever they exist, whether in woods, or caves, or subterranean excavations, and broken up. And the honest distillers should in self-defense, as well as in justice to the Government, aid the officers of the law in detecting the defrauders of the revenue. Such action on the part of the regular distillers would be proper, legitimate, and strictly honorable. They are now submitting to be defrauded by illegal and dishonest competition.

An Outrage.

A few days ago a package of seven hundred dollars was missed from an apartment in the Treasury building in which a hundred female clerks were employed. All searches for the lost money were ineffectual. Suspicion rested upon no one in particular for all the employes had been considered strictly honest. But the money was gone, and the Secretary of the Department thought that the Government couldn't afford to lose it. The loss, he prudently reflected, would take something from the showing that he wished to make in his forthcoming annual report. Of course this was not to be permitted on any account in the world, and so, when the scanty hire of the poor women was due had they called for their money, the whole hundred of them *found themselves docked seven dollars apiece to make up for the missing amount.*

We have heard of many outrages more startling than this, but we are sure that we never heard and never shall hear of a meaner one. It is meanness and robbery combined. The lost package may not have been taken by either of the female clerks and at any rate it is not at all likely to have been taken by more than one. So, at the worst, here were ninety-nine innocent women and only a single guilty one, yet the ninety-nine are punished as well as the one. People are to be presumed innocent until proved guilty, yet in this case ninety-nine who are certainly innocent are punished as if guilty. Ninety-nine free from all crime are literally robbed, as much robbed as ever a traveler was upon the highway. A stigma is deliberately and basely set upon them, a stigma that cannot be removed. Each of the ninety-nine unoffending and unfortunate females is liable to have it said of her with truth throughout all the future days and years of her life, be her place or her occupation or her standing what it may, *she was in the Treasury Department and had to pay seven dollars to the Government on suspicion of being a thief.* It is an old and a right maxim that it is better that a hundred guilty persons should escape than that a single innocent one should suffer, but the maxim of our Administration is that it is better that ninety-nine innocent ones should suffer than that a single possibly guilty one should escape.

No such villainy was ever practiced upon men in any department of the Government though huge sums of money have at different times disappeared in different departments. Men who have not lost their manhood would not tamely submit to anything of the kind, but it is presumed that a set of poor, dependent women, trembling all the while at the thought of being dismissed from employment, will quietly submit to anything, and so they are imposed on infamously and shamelessly. The fact has just been brought to light that more than two millions of dollars have been lost to the Government from careless or fraudulent management in the money printing department and in some of the treasury bureaus, but are the employes in the money printing department and the treasury bureaus docked in their salaries to the amount of two millions or to any amount to make up the loss? Or is Secretary Boutwell, who of course has the run of the money printing department and the treasury bureaus, docked in *his* salary on account of the missing funds?

Georgia.

President Grant sales Congress to pass a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to call together the Legislature of that State. The Governor has the authority to do this already, and Congress can neither add to the authority nor diminish it. His powers and duties are defined by the Constitution and laws of the State and are not within the control of Congress in any respect whatever.

The President wants Congress also to provide, that, when the members of the Georgia Legislature meet, they shall take the oath prescribed by the reconstruction act. The oath to be taken by members of the Georgia Legislature is prescribed in the Georgia Constitution, and, inasmuch as members of the Legislature, as well as the Governor, are creatures of the State law, Congress has no right to define either their powers or their duties. The original fugitive slave law was declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court on the ground that it assumed to add to the powers and duties of justices and sheriffs who are State officers and whose duties are defined by the laws of the State which created the offices held by them.

Is not Georgia a State? If not, what is she? Have not her representatives been admitted into the House of Representatives and have they not voted there as the representatives of a State? Was not her electoral vote for President and Vice President counted in the Senate? When she has thus been formally and officially declared a State or recognised as a State by both houses of Congress, what body has the authority to declare her a non-State and to treat her as such?

The Bureau.

A striking feature of the War Department report is its exhibition of the present state of that peculiar institution, the Freedman's Bureau. The condition of the concern has been decidedly a mystery to the nation for years. The people have known very little about it, being, in truth, ignorant whether it is alive or dead, and, if alive, what it is doing, and, if dead, where buried and whether too deep for resurrection. The Secretary of War tells us that, up to the 30th of last June, the bureau had had under its care 584,178 persons; and its expenditures from June 1st, 1865, to August 1st, 1869, are set down at between thirteen and fourteen millions of dollars. Its operations have not been closed, some of them being yet in full blast. The educational and bounty departments, with various hospital arrangements, are still continued, and are a fertile source of expenditure. The number of officers, agents, clerks, and other hangers-on has been somewhat reduced, but the Secretary informs the country that no further reduction is practicable so long as the present operations continue. The expenses are heavy and they will remain so for an indefinite period. No probable limit in regard to time is named, and the bureau officers and employes of course wish the mahogany machine to run forever, because it supports them in laziness at the public expense. Congress, if half honest, will give an early consideration to the subject. If, after nearly five years of negro freedom, the time hasn't come when the negro can take care of himself, it never will come—at least in this world. His friend, the New York Tribune, said to him a year ago, "root, hog, or die." Let him root. There's no ring in his snout. Let him root.

Postoffice Money-Orders.

It appears from the Postmaster-General's Report that the "money-order" system is now working very successfully in our twenty-seven thousand postoffices, and is as popular as it is in England. The English have long known the value of it, for they have had it for nearly thirty years, a fact, the New York Times thinks, "affording a curious commentary on the slowness with which people of different nations will accept ideas of social science from one another. In England the safe sending of money in that way is thought as great a boon as the actual transmission of letters."

A bill to abolish the franking privilege has been introduced to the House of Representatives. It will not pass at present, for its passage depends upon the will of a body that is interested in preventing its passage. But public opinion will compel its enactment within one or two years. The franking privilege cannot stand long, nor can its upholders. It is a hoary monster "whose sands of life have nearly run out." It is the source of infinite and unendurable iniquities.

Gen. Grant thinks that the Tenure-of-Office law is an outrage on the spirit of the Constitution. It is no more an outrage upon the Constitution now than it was when he and all his political friends upheld it as a fetter upon the limbs of his predecessor. What care he and they for the Constitution, so they can but compass political power?

CITY ITEMS.

Made for Use.

For charitable purposes, widows or sewing girls depending on their machine for a living, we will sell first-class machines, with all the latest improvements, at agents' prices. They are warranted to do every kind of work in the best manner. We try every machine with heavy thread down to fine cotton. The old machine, 7, Johnston's square, Jefferson street, near Second.

Dealers in rubbish, clerks and others must be sure to attend the auction sale hereafter of the assignee, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, on TUESDAY morning, December 14, 1869, at ten o'clock. The largest sale of that kind that has ever been offered at public sale.

SHERMAN P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

A large stock of hosiery and underwear, also a fine stock of gents' furnishing goods; the best dress shirt in the city for $2 75. 146 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

J. C. WOOD & CO.

Old furniture, spring mattresses and sofas can be repaired and made almost as good as new by J. B. Dees, at either of his shops, southwest corner Twelfth and Market, or No. 19 East Market, between First and Brook.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.

Our Cod-Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experiment, and will be retained upon its every particular. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market, and it is being fully endorsed by recommendation from eminent physicians. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

Whitman's new confectionery and chocolate establishment is located south-west corner of Twelfth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The most extensive works and the finest goods in the United States.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. T. Bowman, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Winternmith:

Dear Sir—I have examined with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit, as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Winternsmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Winternsmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM.

Louisville Transfer Company.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Winternsmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an ante-periodic, but acts upon the liver and digestive organs in cases where peculiar affections, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by remittent or intermittent fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexions, and in an incredible space of time restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the non-alkaline tonics in use, the latter of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in a bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other forms as in, curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Winternsmith's Tonic Syrup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and most distinguished citizens of Texas, of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 26, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sirs—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested, and taken great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been confined to my bed during fully one-half, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any business. Dr. J. J. Pendleton, Jr., knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, I feel as young in body as formerly, by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything that is recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

LOCAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I intend to sell Groceries, the coming week, retail at wholesale prices.

Read my prices for every week:

Best Gunpowder Tea per pound	$1	80
" Imperial " "	1	80
" Young Hyson Tea "	1	30
" Japan " "	1	30
" Rio Coffee "		25
Good " "		22½
Best Family Flour per barrel	6	25
" Fancy " "	7	25
" Coal Oil per gallon		35
" Layer Raisins per pound	22	1-2c
" New Citron "		45
" Currants	22	1-2c

Every article guaranteed, and if not satisfactory money refunded.

Terms strictly cash. H. C. ARMSTRONG.

370 Market street, between Ninth and Tenth. Sign—"Cheapest Place in Town." dec12 su18.

Stocks of Books.

On Monday we shall close out our stock of books for the approaching holidays. E. B. Tippett & Co.'s stock, 162 Main street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS JUST OPENED

A new and elegant assortment of Lace Goods, Furs, Ladies' Dress Caps and Fancy Articles, at

Mrs. T. C. MIDDLETON'S,

107 Fourth street,

de12 46 Su,Tu&Th.

E. B. Tippett & Co., 162 Main.

Blank books in great variety of our own make. Prices greatly reduced. Buy your sets for 1870. Must be sold. THEO. HARRIS, Assignee.

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES.

The most popular remedies of the day. For sale by

J. G. CALDWELL, Druggist,

de12 d4 Jeffersonville, Ind.

Aromatic Myrrh, a delightful wash for the mouth, teeth, and gums, prepared by Newman & Colgan, druggists, Fifth and Walnut streets.

CLOAKS! FURS!!

At reduced prices, at M. ARON'S,

112 Market street, between Third and Fourth. de12 su3

Castor Oil and Glycerine Pomade, an elegant dressing for the hair, prepared by Newman & Colgan, druggists, Fifth and Walnut streets.

ASTONISHING, BUT TRUE!

Call and convince yourself!

Velvet Cloaks trimmed with real Guipure Lace for $40 at M. ARON'S.

de12 su3

Camphor Ice with Glycerine, for chapped hands, tan, &c., prepared by Newman & Colgan, Fifth and Walnut streets.

$5,000 WORTH

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, to be closed out in thirty days, regardless of cost. T. & D. McSHANE.

Look among the wants at the advertisement of J. K. Woodward. de11 3d*

Ho! for 56 Main Street.

Everybody will be glad to learn that J. M. Ladd, in addition to his large assortment, received yesterday by express another beautiful selection of ladies' fine furs, embracing Hudson Bay Sable, Canada Mink (extra d'k), Fitch Stock, Muffs and Boas and all the grades kept in a first-class fur house. Also six cases latest style winter hats and caps, now ready for exhibition, and, furthermore, he is determined to sell as cheap as any reliable house in the city. dec11 d2

Look in advertisements for retail store for sale. de11d3*

Furs! Furs! Furs!—Hats! Hats! Hats! Caps! Caps! Caps!

Prunier & Wellenreuss, 56 Market, between Second and Third. N. B.—Furs repaired on short notice. de11 d2

Beautiful otter gloves, handsome otter collars, splendid beaver gloves, fine beaver collars, ear muffs in all colors, to be had cheap at de11 d2 J. M. LADD'S, 56 Main.

Every housekeeper should use the coffee-egg. de10 d3

LOCAL NOTICES.

Stammering Cured!

Dr. DR. N. A. MOSES, Room No. 53, National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

Read the following testimonial:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 9, 1869.

Dr. Jos. Mose has been successful in his speech from the Asiatic, the best doctor in the treatment of Dr. Moses, and I suffer in the pleasure to say that he has been greatly benefited by the Doctor's method of cure, and I am satisfied that a permanent cure of the impediment will be effected.

CHARLES TILDEN,

President of the Bank of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 10, 1869.

I take great pleasure in certifying that I have called on Dr. N. A. Moses and have learned an "art" which has cured me of an impediment in my speech, and I cheerfully recommend him to all those afflicted in a similar manner.

EDWARD HARDING,

Son of A. E. Harding, 138 West Market street.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the remarkable cure effected by Dr. N. A. Moses in the case of Benjamin Smith, a member of my school. His stammering was so great that I had frequently to make him stop his attempts to read, because of the confusion created by it in school, or because of his own embarrassment. Since his treatment by Dr. Moses he has perfect command of his voice, and reads as well as any pupil in my school.

THOMAS M. QUINN,

Principal Hart county High School.

Munfordville, Ky.

November 3, 1869.

I freely concur in the foregoing statement of the Rev. T. M. Quinn. Ben. Smith is my child, and I placed him under the treatment of Dr. Moses to cure him of stammering, was to pay him $100 when he was fully satisfied he was cured; the boy returned home; I being fully satisfied he was fully relieved I, paid the agreed price. Benj. Smith stammered very badly. Any one wishing further evidence of his relief can satisfy himself by calling to see him.

Respectfully, F. A. SMITH.

November 1st, 1869.

We are closing out our large assortment of walking canes cheap. WOLF & DURRINGER.

d13 d1f

CHRISTMAS.

A magnificent assortment of Fancy Goods, Decorated China, Bohemian Glass, Lava, Bronzes, Silver-plated Ware and a thousand articles for presents, also an immense stock of Toys, all going at grand reduced prices, at ROGERS' HOUSE FURNISHING EMPORIUM, 146 south side Market st., between Fourth & Fifth.

de12 d3

Call and see the new styles of plaited ties sets at [d12 d3f] WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

Ermine Furs and Ermine Trimmings. A large lot will be opened to-morrow at MORRIS LEVI'S Cloak and Fur House. de12 Su,We&Su

Go to the clock house to see the assortment. [d13 d1f] WOLF & DURRINGER.

GRAND RUSH

of housekeepers to replenish while the magnificent assortment is being offered at unheard of low prices. All winter goods at a special reduction, at ROGERS' HOUSE FURNISHING EMPORIUM, 146 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. de12 d3

Great reduction on American watches at d13 d1f WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

Guipure Laces for Velvet Cloaks, new designs, at MORRIS LEVI'S.

de12 Su, We&Su

Handsome French clocks at d13 d1f WOLF & DURRINGER'S

Toys! Toys!

Go to Murray for Santa Claus Presents.

Cheapest Place in the City.

D. J. Murray's, wholesale and retail Variety store, No. 71 Fourth street, under the National Hotel.

Go to Murray's to buy your spring and rocking horses, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your gigs, perambulators for children and invalids, at wholesale and retail, in Louisville, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your velocipedes and automatic dancers, the latest novelty in toys, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your walking, sleeping, and papa and mamma dolls, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy ladies' and gents' traveling bags, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your croquet sets and games of every variety; also work-boxes and scods of every description for Christmas presents, No. 71 Fourth street, under the National Hotel.

Velvet Cloaks at reduced prices at MORRIS LEVI'S. de12 Su,We&Su

Clocks for everybody, at de12 d1f WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

Change of Time.

The Louisville and Cincinnati United States Mail Line steamers (evening line) now leave at 4 P. M. instead of 3 o'clock, a change long desired by the public. The steamers will leave as usual at 10 o'clock. The steamers of this line are well known to be first-class in all their appointments, a fact which the public appreciate by extending a liberal patronage. Connections made at Cincinnati with early morning trains for all points East. de7 d1f

New styles of plated ware, just opened, at de12 d1f WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

The coffee-egg saves time, trouble, and expense. de10 d3

Late Style Winter Hats.

Don Carlos, Don Quixote, Lorden, Colfax, Warwick, and all others, to be had at

LADD'S, 56 Main street.

You can get a good alarm clock, warranted to keep good time, for $3 50, at de12 d1f WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

For good coffee use the coffee-egg. de10 d3

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days can well consult their own interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken in security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory, by

C. HAGAN, 134 Third street.

Buy your boy a good silver watch, warranted, for $20, at de12 d1f WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

At Half Price.

Valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains and other valuable jewelry at half the usual retail price at the broker's office of C. Hagan, 134 Third street. de11 d3m

The handiest invention of the day—the coffee-egg. de10 d3

Our own imported Watches have just arrived. [de12 d1f] WOLF & DURRINGER'S

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Winternsmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have no fear or complaint. It is a fine tonic, and many of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

J. B. TILMAN, M. D.

de11 d3m

You can get a splendid American Watch, 18 carat gold, for $150, at de12 d1f WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,

—OR—

Santonin Lozenges.

Winternsmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. 1y25 d3

TEAS.

167 FOURTH ST.,

Between Green and Walnut, LOUISVILLE, KY.

se26 3d WkFlw

Hambaugh, Hambaugh, Hambaugh,

SOUTH side Market, 3d door above Tenth, receives fresh Lake and Ohio river Fish and best brands fresh Oysters every DAY; also Sperm Candles, Turkeys, Chickens, and family market supplies generally; also Bologna, Citron, Jaffies, Catsups, Canned Fruits, and all kinds Fancy Groceries. He is determined to sell lower than any other house in the line of business in this city. Call and be convinced that he does.

JOHN F. HAMBAUGH, 3d door above 10th st.

de3 d3 6m

J. W. FEARS, Macon, Ga. W. S. BARTLEY.

FEARS, BARTLEY & CO.,

A. E. CARY,

GENERAL BROKERS,

Main st., bet. First and Second,

de12 d1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. H. SHERMAN,

Interior Decorator & Upholsterer,

Late of the Decorative and Upholstering Department of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Curtain Materials and Upholstery Goods of all descriptions,

No. 257 Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

REFERENCES:

Louisville—J. Bridgeford, Ed. Wilder, New Albany—W. S. Culbertson, W. A. Culbertson, R. G. McCord, John S. McDonald, L. Bradley, Mrs. Lapsley,

New York—T. B. Chois and R. L. Solomons & Sons, Paris—M. De Cripsey, Rue de Madeline. de12 eod1m

MARRIED.

FISH—HOGUE—In St. Louis, on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Lancaster, Capt. Guilford O. Fish of Miss Martie A. Hogue, all of that city. No cards.

OBITUARY.

ARNOLD—Departed this life December 9, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., Mrs. Martha Arnold, wife of Mr. Wayne Arnold, aged 27 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The subject of this notice suffered here in this city intensely, but patiently, for three days, during which her patiently until the time of her departure with Mr. Lewis Arnold, whom she married on the 1st day of January, 1868, and left a child, a girl, to be reared by her husband. Mrs. Arnold was a native of Louisville, and was the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bullitt, of Louisville. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and died in the triumphs of faith. She was all gentleness and kindness. Her husband, who was devotedly attached to her, was by the practice of those virtues which should ever mark the character of the true Christian. Mrs. Arnold suffered a great deal, but bore her afflictions with fortitude, resigning herself to the will of God. She was perfectly resigned to the will of God. She was perfectly resigned to the will of God. She knew she must die, and called her little children to her bedside, and gave them her last kiss, and her last words were, "Farewell, my children, farewell," and then turned to the beautiful angel beckoning her away.

Thus has passed away another, a faithful friend, a fond mother and husband, a precious one to her dear husband and children, a shining star in the social circle of her acquaintance, a loving sister to her friends and relatives. Farewell, kind friend, farewell.

"There are gone to the grave, but we will not deplore them."

The sorrow and darkness encompass the tomb; the good has passed on their reward; the blest, and the cross shines with glory to the gloom.

Then art gone to the grave; we no longer behold thee,

Nor tread the verdant paths of the world by thy hand;

But the wide arms of mercy are spread to on old thee,

And we'll meet thee again in the heavenly land."

Yet, this act gone to the grave. May thy bright and expectation be realized, and may thy soul find its resting-place in the bosom of Abraham, prepared for the Lord assisted from the foundation of the world.

"How sweet is the rest of that glorious home,

Where loved ones shall gather again,

And sing hallelujah to God and the Lamb

For ever and ever. Amen."

Corydon (Ind.) paper please notice.

IN MEMORIAM.

To the Memory of John O'Connell.

In the hazel dell my brother is sleeping,
My brother I loved so long,
All around me lonely grass I watch I'm keeping,
Since he is dead and gone.

Oft in the moonlight shades I know I'll wander
Through that silent dell;
For I know my brother is near me sleeping,
Brother dear, fare thee well.

Spring time will come again,
And the spring flowers will bloom;
But my darling brother will not come—
He's slumbering in the tomb.

He had no time to bid his dearest friends adieu,
Nature took him in her lovely song,
His young days were all I knew to view
Since he is dead and gone.

My brother dear in death is sleeping,
And his spirit has flown to the angel land;
Oh, how sad was the moment
When I saw my dear brother die.

I pressed upon his forehead
One long, sweet, lingering kiss,
Then all sorrow came around him,
All was peaceful, joyous bliss.

E. O'C.

In Memory of Little Gracie, infant daughter of P. and E. Varble, aged 7 months and 7 days.

Died December 8, 1869. Again has the death angel visited the family circle, and with his iron hand has ruthlessly snatched from the arms of a mother one of its beauty there. Lonely now and desolate is the mother's heart; lonely now and desolate is the home her last darling. Never will its cadence prattle gladden her heart; never will its little arms be twined in innocent smile greet her at early morn. Gone, all gone forever—she, as a beautiful blossom, borrowed by another. Your darling has left you only for a little space, and now in the bosom of Abraham it is safely resting. It has only crossed the dark, turbid river of death, and is waiting for you on the other shore. Earth was too rude a tenement for its tender form, and He who is all love took it from you to rest again in its better, purer home in heaven to be an angel there.

Then wherefore weep? Her matchless spirit soars beyond where sighing ceases, and where day and darkness never more follow each other. The first will be succeeded by Henry Greve, Wm. Bubrlage, and Julius Eschman, who will form the firm of Greve, Bubrlage & Co.

HENRY GREVE,
WM. BUHRLAGE,
JULIUS ESCHMAN.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1869. n15 d1m

We have removed our Furniture Warerooms from Main to Market, directly opposite to our new and commodious warehouse building adjoining our Factory, on the west, which we have just completed, and where we will at all times be pleased to welcome our friends and customers.

GREVE, BUHRLAGE & CO.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1869. n15 d1m

Magnificent Enterprise!

511 Prizes, $314,320

Tickets Five Dollars.

Legal Prize Scheme,

Popularly known as the "HENDERSON, KY., LAND SALE," granted a SPECIAL CHARTER by the Kentucky Legislature, and indorsed by the Governor, the United States Senators, and 100 of the most prominent citizens of Kentucky.

Capital Prize - - $150,000 00
Smallest Prize - - - - $20 00

comprising the richest Ohio River Bottom Tobacco Land and most valuable City Lots in Henderson county, Ky. None of this property is worth less than $600 per acre cash in gold; and most of it is worth $1,000 per acre cash in gold. In the above prizes, there is one prize of $5,000 in currency, two of $1,000 each, and four of $500, which go to the winners of the two scrip prizes respectively. The drawing will take place DECEMBER 28, 1869, AT MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY. In order to avoid the rush of the last few days, and have your property properly registered, buy an ORDER of your nearest club agent, or remit by Express (prepaid), Draft, P. O. money order, or registered letter, to either of the following financial agents, who will transmit all complete circulars:

L. L. LYNE, Cash'r Farmers' Bank Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial B'k, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAS. L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.
B. G. THOMAS, Cashier, Lexington, Ky.
W. B. TYLER, Cash'r Deposit Bank, Owensboro, Ky.

Special City Club Agents at
W. SCOTT GLOVER, Third and Jefferson streets.
DAKE & HELMUS, Fourth street.
B. H. SINGLETON Fourth street. de5 d1m

DRY GOODS.

Cloakings.

2 cases extra Chinchillas, assorted colors;
1 case Lovrans;
1 case Velveteen;
1 case Felt Chinchillas;
2 cases Silk Velvet Cloakings;
Received and for sale by
de6 JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.

Cassimeres, &c.

1 case Edenton Beavers;
3 cases Kempley Doeskins;
1 case Ellis Cassimeres;
1 cases Leicester Tweeds;
1 cases Satinettes, assorted colors;
1 pcs French Coatings;
1 pcs Silk Velvet Coatings;
Received and for sale by
de6 JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.

Shawls and Skirts.

3 cases Paisley Stripe Shawls;
1 case Tollmerden;
15 cases Waterviet double and single shawls;
1 case Bramhall, assorted brands;
50 doz Gilbert's Balmorals;
50 doz Queen of the West Balmorals;
50 doz Pontoosee;
50 doz Hoopskirts;
1 cases Boulevard Skirts, stamped;
1 case Grand Duchess Skirts;
Embroidered;
1 case Grand Duchess Skirts;
Received and for sale by
de6 JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.

Silks

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, DECEMBER 19 & 19.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Japanese Nobles.

The arrival of several spigs of the Japanese nobility in this country recently, who have come here to be educated, is quite a sign of the times. They are represented to be of royal blood and anxious to learn, and excite a University near New Brunswick, N. J. They stick to the gorgeous costumes of Japan, and have names as unpronounceable as a Polish Prince's. These foreigners of distinction wish to cultivate friendly relations with "outside barbarians," with a view of "trying on" our civilization hereafter in their own country. It is to be hoped they will go home before they are interviewed, see a woman's rights convention, hear Beecher preach, read the political economy of Mr. Greeley, sit for their photos for Harper's Weekly, or taste whisky.

II.

Alaska.

The report of Gen. G. H. Thomas on Alaska is not very cheerful reading when it is remembered what that icy whim of Mr. Seward's cost us. It is the most stupendous humbug in the way of acquired territory ever invested in by our government. Gen. Thomas's report is very full. The discontent of the Indians, the wretched condition of the natives, the small prospect of its ever being settled, owing to the bleakness and coldness of the climate, and a dozen other good reasons, are given officially. The Russians outwitted us in this matter. Alaska is not really worth a thousand dollars to us. Gen. Thomas should have been sent to inspect Alaska before the people's money was wasted on it, and thus the millions paid for it might have been saved. As it is we could not give it away to a beggar for a Christmas gift.

III.

Literary.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott have issued their monthly bulletin of new publications and importations. Among a number of others is "Magdalena," a tale translated from the German of E. Marlitt, author of "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," a very pleasing book. "Both Worlds" is the new volume from the pen of Dr. W. H. Holcombe, of New Orleans, author of "Our Children in Heaven," "The Sexes Here and Hereafter," both of which have excited much attention. "Gems of nature and Art," embellished with twenty-four illustrations from eminent authors, printed in colors—a pretty holiday present. "Eight Years in Ceylon," by Sir Samuel White Baker. "Daisy," a novel by the author of "Queechy," "Pink," his Vicechancellor, &c., related by himself and edited by "Ouida," and many others, are delightful reading for the winter nights.

IV.

Low Church vs. High Church.

A very singular case, growing out of the prevailing religious differences of opinion between the Low and High church parties of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has just been tried in a New York court. The points in the case are these: A Mrs. Caroline C. Allen was prosecuted by her son, a clergyman, for heresy, and a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* prayed for. The mother is exceedingly high-church in her views, and while she was living in Geneva, during the educational year of her son for the ministry, she was constant attendant at morning and evening services, and went through the services with such high-church ceremony that she attracted the attention of the villagers and the whole congregation, and a clergyman declared that the way in which she had "crossed" was perfectly obnoxious, as she did not say it as Baldwin, but always as if it were written "Bawldwin," and pronounced "R—R—mee." Her son, who was low-church in his belief, took up a mortal antipathy to the old lady; and what, with a desire to get her property, and his distress at her influence with what he considered erroneous opinion on the law to look up his high-church mother as an insane Asylum. A number of witnesses testified to the sanity of the lady, among them Mrs. Admiral Farragut, and she was restored to the control of her person and property, and adjudged to be of sound mind.

V.

The New Orleans Custom-house Frauds.

The recent frauds in the New Orleans custom-house have attracted a good deal of attention. The determination of the Government to discover the perpetrators thereof is quite evident from the action taken by the Secretary of the Treasury. Sagacious detectives were employed, and ample testimony obtained, to enable the Government to unearth the nefarious ring suspected of those frauds. The Secretary of the Treasury was particularly fortunate in securing the services of Messrs. E. M. Hudson and Walter Fearn, two young members of the New Orleans bar, of high attainments, decided legal abilities and professional characteristics, who have by their manner of conducting these and other important suits achieved a most valuable position at one of the most talented bars in the country, and won the most flattering encomiums from the highest officials of the Government. The assistant of E. M. Hudson, Esq., as special counsel of the United States in the District Court for the District of Louisiana, in the case of the United States vs. four hundred and sixty hogsheads and three barrels of sugar (Nos. 9,448 and 9,451 consecutively), bears the marks of a careful study of the case, a knowledge of all the authorities touching the subject, sound logic and in a terse, vigorous and comprehensive statement of all the facts and testimony. Mr. Hudson is eminently fitted to discharge the delicate and responsible duties of his position by his fine mind, great culture and his accomplishments as a speaker.

VI.

A Morsel for Little Folks.

Children, last Sunday something was told you of the intelligence of a tiny insect, and this Sunday you will hear a good deal about a large animal—great, ugly, lumbering creature that looks perfection of dull and stupid, yet has shown that it is thoughtful, sensible and affectionate. You have all seen elephants, at the circus or in a menagerie, and have no doubt longed to—to see them dance in their awkward fashion to march around the ring to music, but elephants are sensitive in spite of their thick skins, and when they are amused it is best to laugh in your sleeve, for he may strike you with his trunk and break two of your ribs, as one of them did to his keeper, who was making fun of him once. Now how do you think an elephant would look with a mob cap on and a large white apron tied around its waist, taking care of a little child, just like any other nurse? Very funny, eh? Yet it is quite certain that one of these great tenders has such a kind, gentle disposition that he would spend the whole day watching the little child of the keeper while her mother was away from home or out of sight in its play, that queer old granny would not rest until it had picked up the truant in its travels and brought it back home again. This child would come cross and tiresome, but its nurse never lost patience for a moment, and if the child had been naughty enough to make the personal remarks even and ask, "Nurse, what makes your ears so big?" it is very likely that if the elephant could have talked it would have said "and what's the better, my dear," only that it would not have eaten up the child. In the grandmother's clothing did you see that in some things you may take the elephant for a model, not that you need go on all fours and wear out your knickerbockers as the knees trying to walk like one, but that you may imitate their kindness, gentleness, and forbearance. You shall hear of another one of these intelligent animals whose good sense everybody must admire. The former Bishop of Calcutta tells me of an elephant which had become blind, and a local physician wishing to cure it, applied nitrate of silver to one eye. The agony was so great that the poor creature uttered a piteous cry, but the next day when the doctor went to see his patient, he had put down of his own accord and put his head in the right position, and the operation was performed and he got back his sight. Now, children, if your mother was going to take you to the dentist's do you think that you would get quietly into the chair, and open your mouth without kicking, or blubbering, or complaining a single bit?

VII.

Revolution and Ruin in England.

I hope men in England of the highest rank even distinguished in literature, science and other honorable pursuits by association with public affairs, and of honorable merit and services, do not look for a outbreak in Ireland they consider inevitable. A large portion of the Catholic hierarchy in that country they consider as pestilent firebrands, and their influence is nothing but evil for the future. I anticipate nothing but woe to the Church of England, who takes its strong in their eyes. He denounces the Episcopal Church by lobbying upon it parliamentary reforms he believe in the doctrines of the Church of England, who hardly believe in the tenets of Christianity itself. He rewards electioneering agents with knighthoods and baronetcies by the score, and parliamentary supporters with pensions by the dozen. The Holborn viaduct, that cost so much money and so long to have done so miserably, was hurried to completion with indecent and unseemly haste, that its inauguration might occur during the mayoralty of Mr. Lawrence, and thus furnish occasion for another harangue to another political adherent; and so the Holborn viaduct became covered when the harangue was scarcely concluded, when the structure began to tumble down. And, so they regard everything. And as these men are honest in their views, it may be as well to repeat them here; for, however mistaken they may be, they are habitually sincere and reserved, and it is not every day that one gets access to their opinions.—[World Correspondence.

☞ Ladies, evening dresses, costing $2,500, have been introduced in New York goods, as dresses vary in price from $400 to $2,000.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MISSES WARNER is dangerously ill.

EGNATIA is only forty-six years of age.

REV. R. SALING, agent of the Pauline Fund, has gone to Texas on business.

DR. P. B. MCKENZIE, an old and popular physician of New Orleans, is dead.

SCHOEPFF swings on the 221 ultimo unless Governor Geary interferes.

GEN. G. H. THOMAS does not gush any about Alaska and the advantages.

SENATORS FERRY and Stuart want to do away with "last cuffs" and "stabilities."

GEN. ORD reports that there are only one thousand Apache braves left. That is 999 too many.

JOHN CRIMMAN is shipping horn from San Francisco to China for medicinal purposes.

HORACE GREELEY wears bag-legged inexpressibles. This is political economy from a new standpoint.

LIVINGSTONE'S late explorations are officially recognized in "Nature," the new scientific magazine of McMillan.

JUDGE A. B. LONGSTREET, the venerable author of "Georgia Scenes," who is living in Oxford, Miss., is about to visit Galveston.

MRS. EDWARDS, the authoress of "Archie Lovell" and "Susan Fielding," is to write another story for the "Galaxy" for 1870.

THE Cardiff Giant, according to the Boston Post, has been engaged to play in "The Marble Heart." "Put yourself in his place," with "No Name," and there will be another specimen of the Marble Art.

IT is understood that Miss Romaine Goddard, the step-daughter of Admiral Dahlgren, is shortly to be united in marriage to Mr. Overbeck, the Austrian Consul at Hong Kong, and that the bridal trip will be to that place, via Europe.

CAPT. L. W. PERRY has presented to the Buffalo Historical Society the manuscript draft of the proclamation of Ex-Governor Francis W. Pickens declaring the secession of South Carolina. It is signed by Pickens and his Secretary.

"QUEEN of wretch" writes to the New York Tribune that "Anna Dickinson cannot expect to lead women to a higher life when she wears diamonds and a train four feet long." Anna is not above the weakness of the sex about dress, it seems.

THE waiters at the Arlington, in Washington, are uniformed men; dark blue pants, and jackets "picked out" with light blue. The waiters are "picked out" in this fashion, and some of them still fill revenue offices, who were worthy of every trust and confidence reposed in them by their fellow-citizens. Now, it is currently reported that the Executive clemency has now become a matter of favoritism, and that only those who would be loud in their praise of the Administration should receive executive pardon. Such a course is unworthy a people who value their liberties, and is nothing more nor less than the habit of rising for bivouac at every available opportunity.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Davidson, the representative from Floyd, this morning made his appearance, and was duly sworn in. All the members both of the Senate and House have, I believe, now put in an appearance.

IMMIGRATION.

Leave to bring in a bill looking to the encouragement of immigration was this morning asked and obtained in the House of Representatives. The necessity for procuring a supply of labor adequate to the demand is generally appreciated throughout the Commonwealth that I do not doubt that suitable legislation in the premises will be had in the earlier part of the current session.

REVISED LAWS.

The Senate resolution appointing a committee to report a bill reducing into one the revised laws of the State was this morning adopted by the House with amendments. The measure is so obvious that there can be no question of its adoption.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Speaker Dimmick expected to be able to announce the Standing Committees of the House to-day, but this morning stated that the announcement would be necessarily postponed until Monday. It is naturally Judge Bunch's wish so to constitute the several committees as to expedite legislation, and as far as practicable to give general satisfaction.

LIABILITIES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

A bill was enacted by the last General Assembly of Kentucky, making railroad companies responsible for stock killed along the line of their respective roads. To-day a message was received from His Excellency announcing his approval of the bill. Why he withheld your correspondent is not advised. The law is an important one alike to the railroad companies, and those living along the line of the roads.

THE NEW SCHOOL BILL.

The new school bill, drafted by the accomplished Superintendent, and Public Instruction, is, as far as I can learn, receiving favor by the members of the Legislature. Designed as it is to inaugurate a general educational system, it is comprehensive and elaborate. It was prepared on consultation with, and by the assistance of, Superintendent Stevenson, of Louisville, formerly of Louisville but now superintendent of the Frankfort city schools; Superintendent Tingley, of the Louisville city; Superintendent Spurgeon, Esq., of Louisville, and others, all of most eminent and experienced educators of the Commonwealth.

The bill constitutes a system perfect in all its details, and intended to afford to all parts of the State equally every educational advantage of the best regulated city schools. The several provisions of the bill, like the intricate machinery of a fine piece of mechanism, depend on one upon the other, and it is therefore alike its actions and his notions.

THE FOUR KENTUCKY SENATORS.

Garrett Davis has spoke a by-to-day, and as usual, he made the fur fly; for when he does enter into a personal matter of interest speaks by the choice of language of a particular variety he was a bill offered by the fools of discussion opportunities to offer, etc. The remarks of Mr. Davis, as subject in making the regret it to add a single remark. I am glad to add that Garrett Davis and able Senator Illinois has taken up the cudgels in my behalf. I do not know any subject that is my government needs and attention and action of Congress than this subject of appointments to office. The Democratic Senator has stated with great force and truth the particular cases that are embodied in his remarks at that time. There are a class of cases which did not come within the purview of his remarks at all. For example, the State of Kentucky has not no friend of this Administration in either House of Congress, and how does the honorable Senator propose to secure to the government of the country the best nominations to offices whose duties are to be performed in that State?

I have a personal knowledge of several incumbents of office in the State of Kentucky. There are not many allowed in the State, I have known men who voted for the present President of the United States, appointed to office, who were worthy of every trust to be in office or in some other capacity. I have in my mind's eye at this moment two incumbents who filled revenue offices, and some of whom still fill revenue offices, who are worthy of the highest trust and confidence reposed in them by their fellow-citizens, and who, in the eyes particularly one honorable gentleman who now occupies the Executive chair, did not only make speeches inciting Kentuckians to go into the Confederate army, but that he at one time declared that he was a colonel's commission, and spent some time in Richmond during the days of the rebellion. It is considered that such being the case, though he never actually went into the service, Kentucky would, in the event of electing him, be without a Senator, inasmuch as he could not take the test oath. If said, his opponents, his disabilities had been removed, in order that he might be qualified for the office, and neither threats nor would be prospective and not retrospective in its character.

THE HOP LAST NIGHT

went off quite satisfactorily. Frankfort furnished most of the ladies for the evening, but several ladies from other parts of the State were in attendance. The large hall erected, and presented quite an elegant appearance. I understand it is an elegant appearance. repeat those "hops" each Friday evening of the session.

☞ The Monarch, which is to convey the remains of George Peabody to this country, has been placed in full naval mourning, everything projecting above her upper decks, turrets, funnels, hurricane deck, lower masts, and bowsprits, yards, and blocks aloft, &c., all being painted a "French gray." A coffin of the same color has also been painted round the outer sides of the bulwarks.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Model Lower House—Immigration—One Returned—Law—Railroad Liabilities—Prospects of the New School Bill—Immense Gathering—Governor Geary Retires—Stevenson's Position—The Press Etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 11.

The House this morning met at 10 o'clock, and adjourned at twenty minutes before 11. The Senate agreed to a resolution to adjourn for the day a few minutes later. Notwithstanding the short session a good deal of work was done by both Houses.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS

show that "leaves" were granted in bring in bills on several important subjects, and several matters of some interest were finally disposed of.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In this body pretty fair progress in the business of legislation was had. So far as I can judge from what has thus far taken place the House is a working body, at once inclined to get through business, and not disposed to much-speaking. What revelations the future may make in this respect, however, it is impossible to foretell with any degree of certainty. That the House has in it able members who would do credit to any deliberative assembly, and some of whom have in the past held high positions in the legislative councils of the country, is certain; that this, as far as it goes, is rather a guarantee that there will be no useless speechifying or efforts at oratorical display than otherwise, I believe. New members—and there are some such in the House of Representatives—may think the House of has had a good deal of experience with legislative bodies for it, that there is nothing more suicidal than the habit of rising for bivouac at every available opportunity.

A FORMIDABLE DIFFICULTY.

Within the last twenty-four hours there has been considerable discussing of the point as to whether Stevenson, in case of election to the Senate, could take the oath of office. The oath is exceedingly stringent, requiring that applicant for position swear, not only that he has never held commission of office in the Confederacy, but that he has not even in the slightest degree given aid or encouragement to the rebellion. Now, it is currently reported that the Executive clemency has now become a matter of favoritism, and that only those who would be loud in their praise of the Administration should receive executive pardon. Such a course is unworthy a people who value their liberties, and is nothing more nor less than the habit of rising for bivouac at every available opportunity.

IMMIGRATION.

Leave to bring in a bill looking to the encouragement of immigration was this morning asked and obtained in the House of Representatives. The necessity for procuring a supply of labor adequate to the demand is generally appreciated throughout the Commonwealth that I do not doubt that suitable legislation in the premises will be had in the earlier part of the current session.

REVISED LAWS.

The Senate resolution appointing a committee to report a bill reducing into one the revised laws of the State was this morning adopted by the House with amendments. The measure is so obvious that there can be no question of its adoption.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Speaker Dimmick expected to be able to announce the Standing Committees of the House to-day, but this morning stated that the announcement would be necessarily postponed until Monday. It is naturally Judge Bunch's wish so to constitute the several committees as to expedite legislation, and as far as practicable to give general satisfaction.

LIABILITIES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

A bill was enacted by the last General Assembly of Kentucky, making railroad companies responsible for stock killed along the line of their respective roads. To-day a message was received from His Excellency announcing his approval of the bill. Why he withheld your correspondent is not advised. The law is an important one alike to the railroad companies, and those living along the line of the roads.

THE NEW SCHOOL BILL.

The new school bill, drafted by the accomplished Superintendent, and Public Instruction, is, as far as I can learn, receiving favor by the members of the Legislature. Designed as it is to inaugurate a general educational system, it is comprehensive and elaborate. It was prepared on consultation with, and by the assistance of, Superintendent Stevenson, of Louisville, formerly of Louisville but now superintendent of the Frankfort city schools; Superintendent Tingley, of the Louisville city; Superintendent Spurgeon, Esq., of Louisville, and others, all of most eminent and experienced educators of the Commonwealth.

The bill constitutes a system perfect in all its details, and intended to afford to all parts of the State equally every educational advantage of the best regulated city schools. The several provisions of the bill, like the intricate machinery of a fine piece of mechanism, depend on one upon the other, and it is therefore alike its actions and his notions.

THE FOUR KENTUCKY SENATORS.

Garrett Davis has spoke a by-to-day, and as usual, he made the fur fly; for when he does enter into a personal matter of interest speaks by the choice of language of a particular variety he was a bill offered by the fools of discussion opportunities to offer, etc. The remarks of Mr. Davis, as subject in making the regret it to add a single remark. I am glad to add that Garrett Davis and able Senator Illinois has taken up the cudgels in my behalf. I do not know any subject that is my government needs and attention and action of Congress than this subject of appointments to office. The Democratic Senator has stated with great force and truth the particular cases that are embodied in his remarks at that time. There are a class of cases which did not come within the purview of his remarks at all. For example, the State of Kentucky has not no friend of this Administration in either House of Congress, and how does the honorable Senator propose to secure to the government of the country the best nominations to offices whose duties are to be performed in that State?

I have a personal knowledge of several incumbents of office in the State of Kentucky. There are not many allowed in the State, I have known men who voted for the present President of the United States, appointed to office, who were worthy of every trust to be in office or in some other capacity. I have in my mind's eye at this moment two incumbents who filled revenue offices, and some of whom still fill revenue offices, who are worthy of the highest trust and confidence reposed in them by their fellow-citizens, and who, in the eyes particularly one honorable gentleman who now occupies the Executive chair, did not only make speeches inciting Kentuckians to go into the Confederate army, but that he at one time declared that he was a colonel's commission, and spent some time in Richmond during the days of the rebellion. It is considered that such being the case, though he never actually went into the service, Kentucky would, in the event of electing him, be without a Senator, inasmuch as he could not take the test oath. If said, his opponents, his disabilities had been removed, in order that he might be qualified for the office, and neither threats nor would be prospective and not retrospective in its character.

THE HOP LAST NIGHT

went off quite satisfactorily. Frankfort furnished most of the ladies for the evening, but several ladies from other parts of the State were in attendance. The large hall erected, and presented quite an elegant appearance. I understand it is an elegant appearance. repeat those "hops" each Friday evening of the session.

☞ The Monarch, which is to convey the remains of George Peabody to this country, has been placed in full naval mourning, everything projecting above her upper decks, turrets, funnels, hurricane deck, lower masts, and bowsprits, yards, and blocks aloft, &c., all being painted a "French gray." A coffin of the same color has also been painted round the outer sides of the bulwarks.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

McCarthy and the Disabilities—Gen. Pope Dead—Presidential Appointments Actually Perpetrated—Johnson's Ability—C—McKee Probably a Fixture.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1869.

After many months' delay the House bill relieving the political disabilities of three hundred ex-Confederates, among them seventy-nine Kentuckians, has passed the Senate and has become a law. Col. Phil. Lee and Judge Braxton, of your city, are of the favored. This bill hung for that reason in the one or the other branch, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Sammy McKee, then a Congressman, and now a Government official in your city. It passed the House, however, and Senators Conkling, of Utica, and Morgan, of Auburn, aborted it through at once. It is quite certain that but for the personal influence of the Senators with Chief Executive of the State, Mr. Morgan would have defeated it. It would have been referred to the Judiciary Committee, and spite of the Radicals against Kentucky. Mr. Morgan has reason to be proud of his achievement. But McCreery has made many friends even of those who despise the man for his simplicity and Democracy. The man is honest as of mind, so honest and true, that all who come in contact with him respect alike his actions and his notions.

VOX POPULI.

Hon. James B. Beck.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

SHELBYVILLE, KY., Dec. 8, 1869.

AMONG the numerous complimentary notices of whose names have been brought forward by their friends in connection with the office of United States Senator from this State, I have seen no one, abilities and past services to the country, more worthy of the position than the Hon. James B. Beck. I refer to the Hon. James B. Beck, the present distinguished Representative from your Louisville district. I have never known your columns expressed any decided preference or manifested any disposition to withhold the unqualified honor brought forward by their friends. In the present instance, I suppose it is because he has the unanimous support of his party, and because they feel that any such intimation would be unnecessary. Mr. Beck is the choice of Kentucky, and he will only our people's highest position, and I trust the liberty of bringing his name.

Mr. Beck's public record is a short one, but as pertinent to his position as it is brief. He was elected to take his seat in Congress, though now have been a member of that body for more than two terms in establishing that record. His speeches are terse, logical and forcible, and embodies as clear and which exhibit all that is necessary to the proper understanding of one great question. He is one of the few men in Congress who has never been afraid to record his vote, no matter how unpopular it might be at the time, and which subsequent events have proved to be right. His course in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau bill was characteristic of the man. He opposed it on constitutional grounds, and which embodied all that is necessary to the proper understanding of one great question. He is one of the few men in Congress who has never been afraid to record his vote, no matter how unpopular it might be at the time, and which subsequent events have proved to be right. His course in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau bill was characteristic of the man. He opposed it on constitutional grounds, and

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Resolution authorizing the payment of officers of the two Houses from time to time. Adopted.

Mr. Chenoweth introduced a bill to amend the charter of Harrodsburg. Judiciary.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Through W. H. Averill, assistant Secretary of State, announcing the approval of certain bills, passed over the last session, &c., &c. Also, the appointment of sundry notaries public. Advised to be communicated to.

Mr. Spalding—Leave—A bill in regard to the Highland Coal Company. Referred to committee of Corporations. Committee of Justice.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS.

In relation to the election of a United States Senator in place of Hon. Thos. C. McCreery. Adopted.

Mr. Carlisle—Leave—A bill to cure defective certificates of acknowledgment of deeds, &c., executed. The Senate has adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

PRAYER by the Rev. J. H. Nesbitt, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz.:

To amend an act, approved March 9, 1867, entitled "An act to prevent trapping, hunting or seining in Grassy and Sonarmer creeks."

Mr. T. H. Hays—To encourage emigration into the 44th county.

Same—Authorizing the Governor to appoint an engineer to survey and examine a certain portion of Cumberland river.

Same—To amend an act to provide a revenue for the city of Louisville and Jefferson county, approved March 9, 1867, and to apply the provisions of said act to the county of Jefferson.

Mr. Duke—To incorporate the Louisville and Nashville Grand Trunk Railroad Company.

Same—To incorporate the Louisville Clothing Company.

Same—To incorporate the St. Louis Mutual Insurance Association of Louisville.

Mr. G. W. Anderson—To incorporate the Louisville Real Estate Company.

Same—To incorporate the Louisville Association of Underwriters.

Mr. Dorsey—For the benefit of Jordan White, late Sheriff of Monroe county.

Same—Authorizing Monroe county, or any civil subdivision thereof, to subscribe to the capital stock to the city of Tompkinsville, and to issue bonds therefor in payment of such subscription.

Mr. Coleman—To incorporate the town of Rockport, in Ohio county.

Mr. Bland—For the benefit of Tyrrel Foley, late clerk of Whitley county court.

SENATE RESOLUTION.

The House then took up the Senate resolution in relation to the collection of the revenue. Concurred in.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. T. H. Hays—Select committee—To amend an act to provide a mechanics' lien law for the city of Louisville, approved March 9, 1867, so as to apply the provisions of said act to the county of Hardin. Passed.

SENATE RESOLUTION.

The House then took up the resolution from the Senate in relation to the purchase of Clerk Johnson, and the same was adopted.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. James M. Davidson, the member elected to serve this House from the counties of Floyd and Johnson, appeared, and the oath required by law was administered to him by Judge Peters, of the Court of Appeals.

FEEBLE-MINDED INSTITUTE.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Superintendent of the Feeble-minded Institute, which was ordered to be printed.

RULES OF HOUSE.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. McKee, Bright, Chrisman, Caldwell and McKenzie a committee to revise the rules of the House.

And then the House adjourned.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

The Folk-Lore of Other Days—December Signs.

[From the Detroit *Free Press.*]

As the weather is a subject of interest, we append the following prognostications. They are phenomena to be observed during the month of December:

If December's bright and clear,
It portendeth a good year.

Should December be cold with snow,
Or even bright fair crops will grow.

In December frosts alternating with thaws indicate a moderate winter.

December weather, changeable and mild, shows the whole winter scarce a child.

A dry December—a dry spring and summer.

December thunder oft brings for its train,
An exceeding summer, wind and rain.

So much for observations on the appearance of the weather during the whole course of the month. What follows relates to particular days:

When it happens upon the first of the month Christmas day around severs winter months.

Sun—Follow a bright blessed year,
Should this night be bright and clear.

Should it snow on the night of the 24th, it betokens a good year for the ensuing.

As many are interested in grape culture, the following prediction, though somewhat uncouth, poetically considered, is given with the hope it may prove auspicious:

When Christmas eve is clear you find,
Which is without wind,
And fair the morning's sun in red shine,
The next year will produce much wine.

Christmas bare and green,
Easter with snow is seen.

'Tis a fair sign of a propitious year,
When the bright sun on Christmas day shines clear.

These weather proverbs are the folk-lore of other days. Their value may be easily tested. Many agricultural operations are regulated by the supposed future state of the weather. Let farmers note these predictions.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Hon. J. C. A. Kinz, Burgoyneville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1869.

Dear Sir—The Senatorial contest in this State is rapidly approaching for the General Assembly of Kentucky to elect some gentleman to succeed the Hon. Garrett Davis in the United States Senate, and as my name has been mentioned in connection with the same as Governor John C. A. Kinz, I would say that I am a democrat of the high and Kentucky Jeffersonian school, and have been honored with the confidence of the people in the several offices of the county, and as the duties of the offices of the people referred to, Gov. Kinz was born and reared in this county, and has

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, DECEMBER 19 & 13.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 129 1-4.

The reported Cuban expedition from Savannah, Ga., is a hoax.

There has been no disturbance between the whites and blacks in Edgefield, S. C.

The press of Georgia is almost a unit in denouncing measures looking to the reorganization of the State.

The ward registration for the Memphis municipal election stands: whites, 3,326; blacks, 818, which reverses the last registration.

John K. Stevens, sentenced by the Vigo (Ind.) Circuit Court to be hung on the 27th, has been respited by the Governor until January 28th.

Returns from sixty-one counties in Texas, give Davis 9,077 majority. Twenty out of the sixty-one counties voted the Hamilton ticket.

On Thursday night at McLean, Illinois, William [illegible] was run over by a train on the Chicago [illegible] railway and cut completely to pieces.

The Baptist Church in Leavenworth, Kansas, is in danger of being sold to satisfy a judgment of $8,000. It will require about $10,000 to finish the edifice.

The planing mill of John S. Thomas, corner of Compton avenue and Chestnut street, St. Louis, was totally burned yesterday morning. Loss $25,000; insured.

The trial of Schnerman (colored), forgerer a messenger in the Treasury Department, indicted for passing counterfeit money was concluded yesterday. He was acquitted.

The Governor General of Canada has appointed Alfred Ogilvie, of Montreal, chief director of the geological survey of Canada, in place of Sir Wm. E. Logan, resigned.

The jury in the case of Mary Walton vs. Wilbur F. Story, editor of the Chicago Times, for libel, yesterday gave a verdict in plaintiff for $5,000. A new trial was granted without argument.

Gold has been discovered on Captain Burks' farm, on the Delaware lands, about six or ten miles from Leavenworth, Kansas. It was discovered by a Chiffonais miner, employed as a farm hand by Captain Burks.

Governor Baker, of Indiana, has received a draft from the United States Treasury Department for the tenth instalment on the Indiana war claims, amounting to $43,429 15, which he turned over to the State Treasurer.

Early on Friday morning, one of the buildings of the powder-works of Lafin, Rand & Co., situated about four miles west of Newburg, N. Y., was demolished by an explosion of about a hundred and fifty pounds of powder. No workmen were in it.

Robert McFreeman, charged with having robbed the establishment of Carnes, Bevis & Co., of Chicago, of $4,500 worth of silks, was arrested in Cincinnati, yesterday, and delivered over to Detective Pinkerton, who has started to Chicago with him.

Hon. John Perdue is disposed to locate the Agricultural College on the west side of the Wabash river at Lafayette, Ind. The Lafayette people are willing to donate 100 acres of land, and Judge Purdue says it may go there if they will furnish one hundred acres of land and $50,000 in cash.

Prof. Chas. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, is in Rock Island, Ill., for the purpose of securing the entomological cabinet of the late Prof. Walsh. This cabinet contains 20,000 specimens. Mr. Riley proposes to pay a fair sum for the specimens if they can be secured to furnish the State of Illinois with a full collection of all the natural and beneficial insects.

A correspondent who has seen it, writes to the Chicago Tribune: "I have seen a patent grain that lies under the cutting plant look-exactly like that portion of the Fort Dodge gypsum which rises above the surface of the ground and is exposed to the weather. The same corresponding wear was perceptible. The plant at Syracuse, where Mr. Newell deposited $27,500, and the cashier informed him that Newell gave George Hall $9,000 of this amount."

The Erie County Treasurer's office, of Sandusky, O., was entered by burglars yesterday morning about two o'clock, the safe blown open with nitro-glycerine and the contents removed. The loss of money has not yet been ascertained. The rabbit is supposed to be $1,000. The court-house building is badly damaged. The thieves were probably alarmed at the force of the explosion, and left behind most of their tools and considerable money scattered on the floor. They stole a hand car at the railroad depot and went to Sandusky, leaving the car there. No further trace of them yet.

On Thursday evening at Ottumwa, Iowa, Lewis Barker, a jeweler, having suspicion of the infidelity of his wife, locked his store and proceeded to the residence. His suspicions were rested on a man named Otto Traunberg, who keeps bar in the Hallmark Hotel, as his wife's paramour. Arriving at his home he looked in through the window and saw the two in fond embrace. Owing to a slight noise Barker heard, the man's light in the house was immediately put out, and Traunberg rushed out of the door. As he did so Barker fired at him, the ball entering the left side, producing an ugly wound. Simultaneously with the discharge of the pistol Traunberg dropped a bowie-knife and plunged it into Barker's breast, making a fearful wound. Barker started and ran down the street, but from intestinal protruding, until he fainted, when he was picked up and carried to a friend's house. He is not considered mortally wounded. Traunberg's wound is not considered mortal.

The Ring and the Orphans.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.

Your readers are all aware that Mr. Glover devotes his magnificent hall, on Tuesday night, to the benefit of the orphans of our city, purposing that the benefit to the orphans therefrom shall be clouded by the approaching Christmas festivities. Such benevolent intention is worthy of that excellent gentlemen, and right worthily are our citizens responding to his charitable proposition. A great many tickets to the risk have already been sold, and the sale of them no doubt will continue to the Tuesday evening, and must there to be no longer any stinting room or standing room to be found in the hall. The crowd is certain to be immense, and the caterers will be out in force to enchant the spectators with such viands as only can delight the soul as poet hardly ever feigned and painter never brought forth. The first never disappoints and the latter in anything short of perfection will stretch your fancy to the very utmost, and you will find yourself in ecstasies. The intense, unbounded exclamation of all who see it for the first time is, "how beautiful! how lovely!" But, beautiful as it is for ordinary exhibition, it is nothing like as spectacle heretofore has been, it never rose to such a height as it will exhibit on next Tuesday night, calling up in the mind and associating with it, as it will, that other scene when, on Christmas eve, the redeemed little ones shall gather around Christmas-tree, or sit down, next day, to sumptuous Christmas dinner. Let not, then, your city readers, thery chances to be one who has never visited the Ring and yet is not devoid of a sense of the beautiful, fail to be in attendance on the night for the orphans. The sight that will there greet their eyes will remain with them an image of beauty in his memory, a joy forever. It will cling to him as sunset or moonlight, as sunrise on mountain, or sparkling lake and river have clung to him, when lonesome hours that once came to him have come to him again. It is a beauty that will strike him, not of face and form alone, divine as they will appear to him, but a beauty of motion that cannot be described—that must be seen to be appreciated—that has for concords in music, in the rhythmic motion of the human body as poetry exceeds dull prose, or sweet song exceeds the ordinary tones of speech. It is described, in fact, by the want of a more expressive phrase, as *the poetry of motion.* That "beauty is ever where lovers adorned the most" is a poetical figment now, believe, generally repudiated. But beauty on statue—does any one in the world ever see it when he has seen it in its highest estate, set off to the best advantage, in full perfection? A great poet, describing a queen as possessing beauty such as never woman wore till she lighted upon earth, afterwards, as she ascended heavenward; and there

"She looked so lovely as she swayed
Her reins with dainty finger tips,
A man had given all other bliss,
And all his worldly worth for this,
To waste his whole soul in one kiss,
Upon her perfect lips."

The poet assuredly had never seen ladies skating. If he had written while Louisville is would have been on horseback, but upon skates, that he would have represented this "flower of all the West" and all the world as the fairest of the rich on Tuesday evening such beauty as he wrote of, and the results of such beauty upon the fates of all the orphans in Louisville.

CITIZEN.

The Small-pox.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 11, 1869.

In looking over your valuable paper this morning, we noticed an article on small-pox, which stated that there had not been already ten cases of that would call small-pox. Such seems to be the general impression, and that the cases are all of a small-pox, and as this concerns the general public we can't refrain from writing you. There is, and we have said, a case of small-pox, but it cannot be said as ordinary medicine, &c., if heed when the physicians discovers that they have to be small-pox it will cure the patient in about four or five days; if the disease has gained a good deal of headway it will probably take seven or eight days, and leave no pock-marks at all. This remedy is known in Germany as the Hunnerdahl remedy, and as we have personal knowledge of cures, and that too in our own family, we deem it to the many good it will do to make it known, rather than lest spring our sister's family was afflicted with that awful sickness. Two of our children, the first taken, were treated by two of our best physicians. Not having previously used the said cure in the case, the said physicians were called in, and, unfortunately, both of them died. Everything they knew was done, and no relief. At this state there seemed danger that the whole family would be annihilated, but fortunately one of us had read of the cure a short time before, and advised the use of it, which, after being used, proved to be the means of saving the lives of the balance of the family died nor were pock-marked. This, however, is not the only case known in Louisville. In the country there are hundreds in the city that have been benefited by the use of it. We believe there are agents for the sale of the Hunnerdahl cure in Louisville.

Z.

Miss Finley.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

An article in your paper this morning headed "an unfortunate affair," does very great injustice to an exceedingly worthy young lady. When Mons. Mueller had last season an exhibition of his school, Miss Finley presented me a ticket by one of his patrons, and as was the most natural thing in the world, she was inclined to go and see what proficiency his scholars had made. When she presented her ticket at the door, accompanied by her lady friend, she was refused admission. In a short time after Mons. Mueller's exhibition Miss Finley gave a similar entertainment in the same hall, and, as I understand, received a raiment, and exceedingly creditable to her. It was reported to Miss F. that Mons. Mueller had stated that she had hired, or otherwise procured, some of his scholars to dance at her exhibition, and but for this false statement would have announced to nothing. The writer of this does not know the foundation who reported to have made such a statement to Mons. Mueller, nor does he, by any means, commend their conduct, but he does think that Miss Finley has claims on heading of the treatment of their sister, who is trying to make a living for herself and family.

A FRIEND TO MISS F.

The New Charter.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.

What has become of the new charter? We have looked over the proceedings of the Legislature, but have been unable to find it even by its introduction. Into whose hands was it placed—in the hands of the mayor, the city council, or the people of Louisville that it should be acted upon promptly; that suitable officers might be selected in time to commence the new year? The charter should take place at the time appointed by the legislature, and that is now only about three months with the new year. It is to be hoped that a few wise orders will not be able to overthrow the work of the session. It is the bounden duty of every member from the city to expedite its passage, notwithstanding all the wire-pulling the street-car men may do to the contrary. Where is the [illegible] to carry out the principles of the Democratic party? If not, that lot people's interests they will assert [illegible].

AN OLD CITIZEN.

THE NEW CHARTER.

What the People Think and Say About It.

"I don't believe it will pass," said one.

"Why not?" inquired a second.

"For several reasons. First, the law will take against it partially; second, there are provisions in it which will kill it with members of the Legislature; and third, long as the Convention were at work, they neglected a very important, I may say, very necessary instrument."

"I can't say that I am thoroughly acquainted with all its provisions," said a third; "but some parts, I am confident. The new charter is an immense improvement on the old one, for that was so cut up and disfigured and twisted out of shape by its conflicting amendments, that like Jacob's coat of many colors, you couldn't tell which was the original. You couldn't, even by certain tests say positively what was in accordance with its peculiarities."

"For my part," put in a fourth, "I can live under any kind of government, no matter what anybody else can, and I don't see any particular necessity for the change; but, as it was adopted by a large majority of the popular vote, I think the Legislature should pass it without a word."

"And I," adds a fifth, "think it is to be passed at all, it ought to be done at once, or the people will have no chance to vote for officers."

"I don't like the provisions in reference to the Mayor," was the remark of another. "He is to be elected at such time and place as may be prescribed by the council, and serve for three years."

The Baptist Church in Leavenworth, Kansas, is in danger of being sold to satisfy a judgment of $8,000. It will require about $10,000 to finish the edifice.

The planing mill of John S. Thomas, corner of Compton avenue and Chestnut street, St. Louis, was totally burned yesterday morning. Loss $25,000; insured.

The trial of Schnerman (colored), forgerer a messenger in the Treasury Department, indicted for passing counterfeit money was concluded yesterday. He was acquitted.

The Governor General of Canada has appointed Alfred Ogilvie, of Montreal, chief director of the geological survey of Canada, in place of Sir Wm. E. Logan, resigned.

The jury in the case of Mary Walton vs. Wilbur F. Story, editor of the Chicago Times, for libel, yesterday gave a verdict in plaintiff for $5,000. A new trial was granted without argument.

Gold has been discovered on Captain Burks' farm, on the Delaware lands, about six or ten miles from Leavenworth, Kansas. It was discovered by a Chiffonais miner, employed as a farm hand by Captain Burks.

Governor Baker, of Indiana, has received a draft from the United States Treasury Department for the tenth instalment on the Indiana war claims, amounting to $43,429 15, which he turned over to the State Treasurer.

Early on Friday morning, one of the buildings of the powder-works of Lafin, Rand & Co., situated about four miles west of Newburg, N. Y., was demolished by an explosion of about a hundred and fifty pounds of powder. No workmen were in it.

Robert McFreeman, charged with having robbed the establishment of Carnes, Bevis & Co., of Chicago, of $4,500 worth of silks, was arrested in Cincinnati, yesterday, and delivered over to Detective Pinkerton, who has started to Chicago with him.

Hon. John Perdue is disposed to locate the Agricultural College on the west side of the Wabash river at Lafayette, Ind. The Lafayette people are willing to donate 100 acres of land, and Judge Purdue says it may go there if they will furnish one hundred acres of land and $50,000 in cash.

Prof. Chas. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, is in Rock Island, Ill., for the purpose of securing the entomological cabinet of the late Prof. Walsh. This cabinet contains 20,000 specimens. Mr. Riley proposes to pay a fair sum for the specimens if they can be secured to furnish the State of Illinois with a full collection of all the natural and beneficial insects.

A correspondent who has seen it, writes to the Chicago Tribune: "I have seen a patent grain that lies under the cutting plant look-exactly like that portion of the Fort Dodge gypsum which rises above the surface of the ground and is exposed to the weather. The same corresponding wear was perceptible. The plant at Syracuse, where Mr. Newell deposited $27,500, and the cashier informed him that Newell gave George Hall $9,000 of this amount."

The Erie County Treasurer's office, of Sandusky, O., was entered by burglars yesterday morning about two o'clock, the safe blown open with nitro-glycerine and the contents removed. The loss of money has not yet been ascertained. The rabbit is supposed to be $1,000. The court-house building is badly damaged. The thieves were probably alarmed at the force of the explosion, and left behind most of their tools and considerable money scattered on the floor. They stole a hand car at the railroad depot and went to Sandusky, leaving the car there. No further trace of them yet.

On Thursday evening at Ottumwa, Iowa, Lewis Barker, a jeweler, having suspicion of the infidelity of his wife, locked his store and proceeded to the residence. His suspicions were rested on a man named Otto Traunberg, who keeps bar in the Hallmark Hotel, as his wife's paramour. Arriving at his home he looked in through the window and saw the two in fond embrace. Owing to a slight noise Barker heard, the man's light in the house was immediately put out, and Traunberg rushed out of the door. As he did so Barker fired at him, the ball entering the left side, producing an ugly wound. Simultaneously with the discharge of the pistol Traunberg drew a bowie-knife and plunged it into Barker's breast, making a fearful wound. Barker started and ran down the street, but from intestinal protruding, until he fainted, when he was picked up and carried to a friend's house. He is not considered mortally wounded. Traunberg's wound is not considered mortal.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

CARROLL PARK is coming.

HOUSEHOLD door-plates are fashionable.

THE County Court will be in session on Monday morning, as usual.

A WOMAN named Georgiana Ward was put in jail yesterday for stealing a dress.

HON. OMAR TURNER and Hon. J. Q. Chatterson, of the Senate, were in the city last evening.

A COTILLON party will be given by the Social Pastime Club at Odd-Fellows' Hall on Monday evening, Dec. 20th.

AT 9 A. M. yesterday the thermometer at Cook & Goodman's stood at 42 deg.; and at 2 P. M. at 50 deg. The barometer at 9 A. M. stood at 29 30.

THE fifteenth annual ball of the United Sons of Erin will be given at Masonic Temple Thursday, Dec. 30th. Every arrangement is being made to make it a grand success.

JULIA TICKLE, a negro woman, and Angelo Kess, a white man, were placed in the First-street station last night for "skylarking" on Fifth street. Both were indignant at being caught in company with each other.

REMEMBER the general mass meeting of the Methodist Sabbath Schools at the Seminary Building, on Fulton street, between Preston and Jackson, this afternoon. Everybody is invited, and there will be a very large attendance.

AN attempt was made by burglars on Friday night to effect an entrance into the residence of Col. Sid. B. Jones, on Magazine, between Eighth and Ninth. Failing in the attempt, the thieves carried off a step-ladder and a basket.

A MAN named Morris Gallagher was arrested yesterday for refusing to obey the summons of an officer to assist in making an arrest. It was the person whom officer Barker called on for assistance while he was struggling with Jos. Williams, the man who attempted to assassinate him.

THERE is published elsewhere a card from one of the friends of Miss Finley in regard to the Finley-Mueller affair. The particulars of which we published yesterday. The statements there made were taken solely from the proceedings of the court which tried the case.

L. Lehr lay in limbo last night for licking his wife. Lehr has only been married three weeks, but the green-eyed monster has already effected a lodgment in his breast, and ere the honeymoon waned he brutally maimed the wife of his bosom. Lehr contends that he has ample cause for jealousy, and was justifiable in whipping her.

THE sun shone quite cheerfully for a little while yesterday afternoon, but it didn't succeed in enticing the pretty ladies from their hiding-places. The squirrels of the woods came out and chattered and chirped and chased one another from tree to tree, but the ladies couldn't get over the muddy crossings.

The indefatigable and enterprising officers of the Bridge Company are not disposed to allow the misfortune of the other day to delay the completion of the bridge any longer than it is absolutely necessary. Preparations are already in progress to construct trestles in a barge, and sink it across the channel in the position necessary for the erection of span 16. This is the only means that can be adopted in the present stage of water, and it will no doubt prove successful.

Two negro boys, J. Washington Yeager and Clay Skinner, got into a fracas Friday as what is called the barracks, a negro colony just south of Broadway, on Seventh street, when Yeager struck the latter over the head with a bowlder, fracturing the skull and producing wounds which will probably prove fatal. Two bones were taken out of the wounded man's head, and Enlow arrested J. Wash. Yeager, and placed him in the station-house. His case will be tried next Tuesday.

THE CASTING was before the City Court yesterday on a peace warrant sued out by one F. Bron, who keeps an ale-spit saloon and restaurant on Green street, where white men and negroes drink out of the same glasses and eat out of the same plates in delightful collusion. Smythe, it seems, went into this place on Thursday night to get a drink, when he was crowded out of the way by a big buck negro, who was in front of him. As this he remonstrated with the proprietor, and, words coming to blows, Smythe heaved a spittoon and its contents at the head of his owner. For this he was arrested and required to give bond in $200 to be of good behavior.

THE Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: "A good deal of surprise has been exhibited regarding the appointment of Judge Thomas H. Yeaman to the United States Judgeship of this circuit, and some persons have presumed that Mr. Jesse R. Grant, the President's father, must have had something to do with it. It was reported that the old gentleman last evening to ascertain whether he had special information upon the merits of Mr. Yeaman, and was informed that Mr. Grant, sr., and Mr. Yeaman were not personally acquainted; and the President's father seems to have shared to some extent in the general surprise at the appointment, as he expressed himself on the subject with great propriety."

THE GREASE-SKIMMERS.

A Battle in the Beargrass Valley.

Never perhaps since the days of the famous "Battle of the Kegs" have more tragi-comical events occurred in the valley of Beargrass within the last three or four days in the valley of the "classic Beargrass." The immediate locality was in the vicinity of Duncan, Floyd & Co.'s porkhouse, and northeast of the Bardstown road bridge.

Since the pork season set in numberless parties, by twos, by squalliers' claims and various other methods, divided the spoils from the Hamilton's pork-house, on the south fork, all the way around to Fred. Leib's, on the "old channel." This was looked on as a fair stake-waterway for all the lovers of fat meat, and Mr. Kennan's grease Mr. Kennan to-morrow night. The superintendent will be at the rooms during the day, to-morrow, where tickets can be obtained from him.

Billy Pastor's Burlesque Combination.

This popular troupe, organized by the well-known comic vocalist, Billy Pastor, will appear at Webster Hall on Monday and Tuesday nights next. Let's hop